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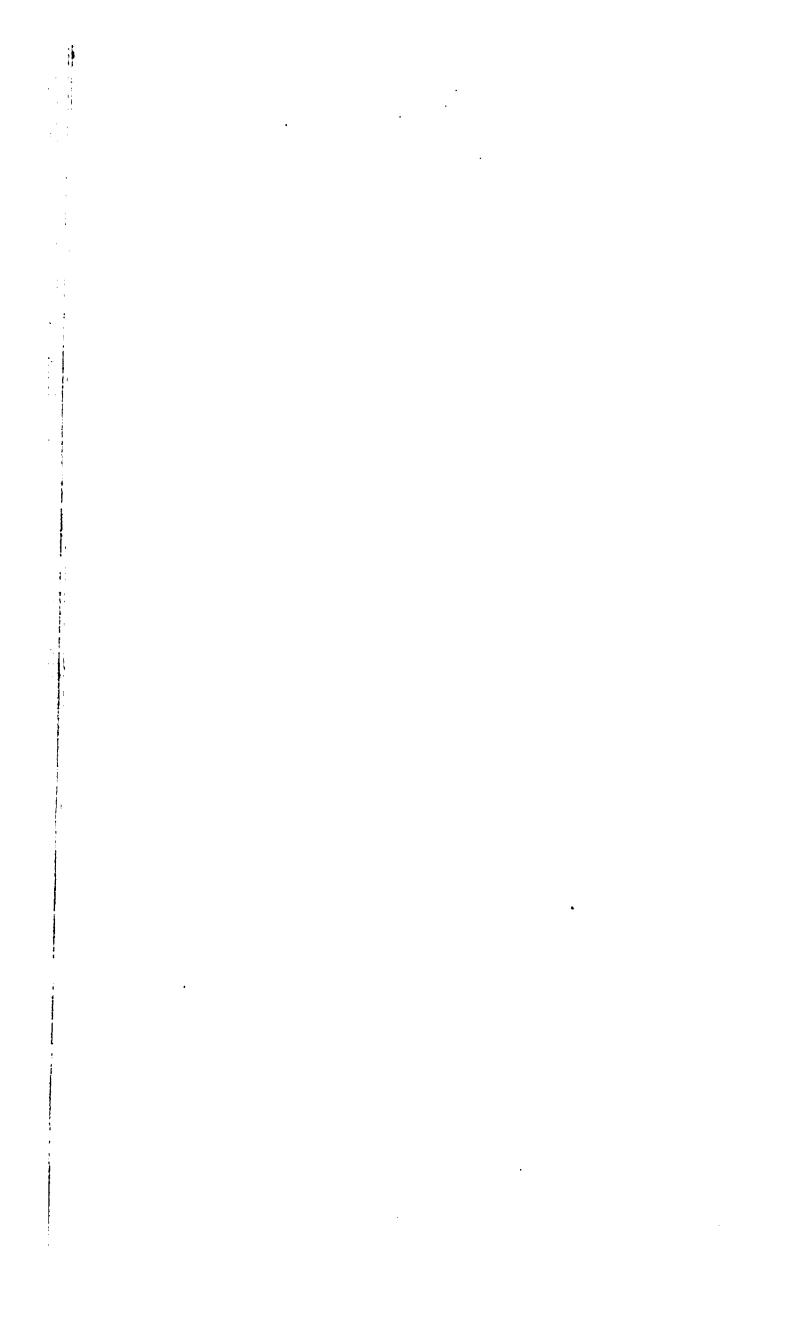
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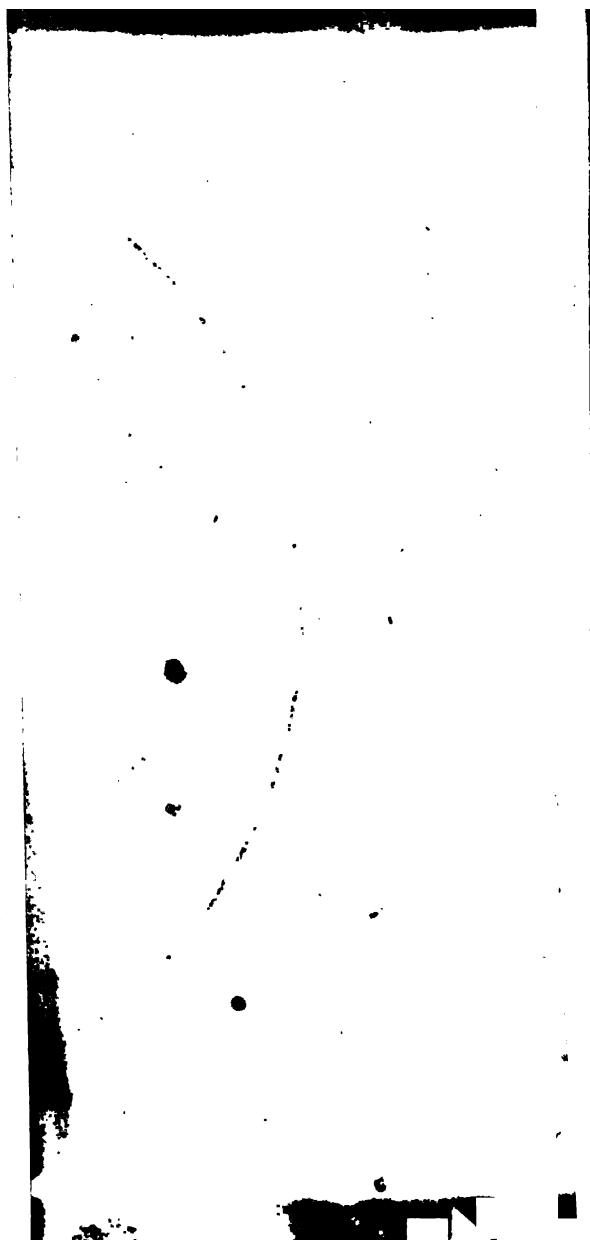
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# *Lenglet Dufresnoy, N* **GEOGRAPHY**

FOR

**CHILDREN:**

OR,

A short and easy Method of

**TEACHING AND LEARNING GEOGRAPHY.**

DESIGNED PRINCIPALLY

**FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS:**

WHEREBY

CHILDREN may, in a short Time, know the Use of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE and MAPS; and be able to find all the considerable COUNTRIES in the World, and point out their Situation, Boundaries, Extent, Division, &c.

Divided into LESSONS, in the Form of

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**WITH A NEW GENERAL MAP OF THE WORLD,**

AND OTHER PLATES.

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Comprising a short Account of the recent Changes which have  
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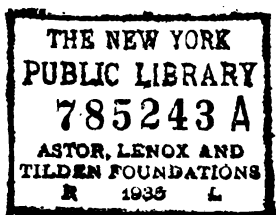
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## PREFACE.

A BOOK for the purpose of teaching Children GEOGRAPHY has long been wanted; the pieces which have been published with this view, not being sufficiently concise, or familiar, for juvenile capacities and memories.

CHILDREN generally possess more memory than judgment: the latter therefore should be improved by the former; to effect which is the principal aim of the present epitome. The memories of children are assisted by intelligible and short questions, which often suggest proper answers to their recollection. It has been the author's design throughout this work to render the brevity as well as perspicuity of the question the means of directing the child to return the answer, which is likewise expressed in such familiar terms as may suit the weakest memory, and yet please and instruct those of a more prompt genius.

This outline may likewise be useful even to those of riper years, who, though they may have had a good general education, are ignorant even of the first rudiments of this science; however, as it requires but little application, and depends more on the eyes and memory than on the judgment, it may be easily attained, even without the assistance of a master, as we shall show hereafter.

By the help of this short treatise, the least propensity to learning will be sufficient to acquire a general idea of the science. Young Ladies, in two months time, may be instructed in the rudiments of Geography, and be able to give a pertinent answer to a question that they would blush if they were unable to resolve.

The following Maps will be sufficient to instruct

them, and render this tract easy and intelligible, viz. The Map of the World, Europe, England, Scotland, Ireland, Asia, India, Africa, North America, West Indies, South America.

CHILDREN should have a Map of their own Nation, and study that before any other. And in order to their more speedy improvement, the master should assist his pupil in finding out upon the map the particular place of which his lesson treats, and at a future time examine him as to his recollection of what he has learned, in order to fix his attention, and that he may retain the facts. It is highly necessary that the different parts of each of these maps should be distinguished by different colours, or at least by points or lines. To render the scholar acquainted with the meaning of geographical terms, two Prints are given, which likewise serve to assist the teacher in explaining them to his pupils.

The indulgence of the public to this short treatise has been sufficiently evident by the sale of twenty-nine large impressions. The editor, therefore, not only thinks it incumbent upon him to acknowledge the distinguishing favour, but to use his utmost endeavour to render this edition essentially superior to any former one, which, he flattered himself, could not be better effected than by carefully revising the whole, and making such alterations and additions as appeared necessary, and have been furnished by late and authentic discoveries.

In this edition the geography of various kingdoms and states has been corrected conformably to the different alterations they have undergone, particularly in Europe; the tables of the Latitude and Longitude of places are carefully compared with those published by *Dr. Maskelyne*, Astronomer Royal, and the actual observation collected by Major Rennel, respecting the East Indies, and in

every part of the globe, by the latest, the best assisted, and most accurate observers.

It has been thought better to leave the short lesson containing Poland to be learned, or not, as the teacher may direct; though this kingdom no longer exists, being divided between Russia, Germany, and Prussia, and is included in the accounts of these countries.

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## HOW TO LEARN GEOGRAPHY WITHOUT A MASTER.

WHOEVER desires to learn Geography must be provided with a set of Maps, and after reading over each lesson in the book, should be very exact in finding out in the map the several places mentioned in the lesson: thus, by reading the lessons over several times, and always comparing the book with the maps, any grown person may soon know the most remarkable places in the world, their situation, boundaries, &c.; and will, by insensible degrees, remember the names of them, even without committing the lessons to memory, which may be thought too great a trouble to persons arrived at years of maturity. All this knowledge may be acquired in less time than three months, by allowing an hour every day to one lesson, as the whole is comprehended in only sixty-two lessons. Nor can such method of passing an hour each day be considered as irksome and fatiguing, but, on the contrary, as yielding an amusement highly rational, and productive of lasting delight.

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# GEOGRAPHICAL SIGNS & FIGURES Exemplified



# GEOGRAPHY

FOR

## CHILDREN.

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### LESSON I.

#### *Of the World in general.*

QUESTION. What is Geography?

Answer. Geography is a description of the Earth, or known habitable World; together with all its parts, limits, situations, and of the remarkable things relating thereto.

Q. What are the chief constituent parts of the globe?

A. The constituent parts are land and water.

Q. How is the land distinguished, with regard to its natural divisions and appearances?

A. Land is divided into continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, and promontories.

Q. What is a Continent?

A. A continent is a large tract of land, that comprehends several regions and kingdoms, which are not separated by seas; as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

Q. What is an Island?

A. An island is a part of the earth surrounded with water, as Great Britain, Ireland, Cuba, &c.

Q. What is a Peninsula?

A. A peninsula is a tract of land, almost sur-

rounded with water, and is joined to the main land by an isthmus, as the Morea in the Mediterranean sea.

Q. What is an Isthmus ?

A. An isthmus is a narrow neck of land which joins a peninsula to the continent ; as Corinth in Greece : it also joins two continents together ; as the Isthmus of Suez, which joins Africa to Asia, and the Isthmus of Panama, which joins North to South America.

Q. What is a Promontory ?

A. A promontory is some high mountain, which stretches itself into the sea ; and the utmost end of it is called a Cape, as the Cape of Good Hope, and Cape Verde, in Africa.

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## LESSON II.

### *Sequel of the World in general.*

Q. WHAT proportion may the land be supposed to bear to water on the whole globe ?

A. It is not easy to ascertain ; but from the latest discoveries it is generally supposed that more than two-thirds of this globe are covered with water. In the eastern hemisphere nearly one half is land, but in the western hemisphere, certainly not a fifth part is land.

Q. How are the waters generally distinguished ?

A. Into oceans, seas, straits, gulfs, bays, lakes, rivers, and creeks.

Q. What is an Ocean ?

**A.** An ocean is a vast collection of water, which overspreads a considerable part of the globe, and is bounded by some of the great divisions of the earth.

**Q.** How many oceans are there ?

**A.** Three; the Atlantic, the Indian, and the Pacific; the last of which is divided into the Northern and Southern Pacific Oceans.

**Q.** Which is the largest Ocean ?

**A.** The Pacific occupies nearly half the surface of the globe, from the eastern shores of New Holland to the western coast of America, and is diversified with several hundred islands, which seem like summits of vast mountains emerging from the waves.

**Q.** What is a Sea ?

**A.** A sea is a body of water communicating with the ocean by means of a strait, as the Mediterranean; the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Red Sea.

**Q.** What is a Strait ?

**A.** A strait is a communication between two seas or oceans, or between different parts of either, restrained within narrow bounds by land on each side, as the Hellespont, the Straits of Gibraltar, of Malacca, and of Babelmandel.

**Q.** What is a Gulf ?

**A.** A gulf is part of an ocean or sea which runs far into the land; as the Gulfs of Mexico, Venice, and Persia.

**Q.** What is a Bay ?

A. A bay is an inlet of the sea, between two capes or head-lands, not so narrow in proportion to its length as a gulf. It is generally, but not necessarily, more extensive in the middle than it is at the entrance, which entrance is called the mouth of the bay; as the Bay of Biscay, Torbay, and the Bay of Bengal.

Q. What is a Lake?

A. A lake is a great natural reservoir of water entirely surrounded by land, except where rivers run into or out of it; as the Lakes of Constance and Geneva, in Europe; Lake Superior, and many others, in North America.

Q. What is a River?

A. A river is a body of water, rising in the land, and flowing into the sea, or into a lake; as the Thames, Tiber, Rhine, Nile, Euphrates, &c.

Q. What is a Creek?

A. A creek is a small gulf, or a narrow part of the sea, or of a river, that goes but a little way into the land.

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### LESSON III.

#### *Of the Divisions of the World.*

Q. How is the Earth generally divided by geographers?

A. Into four parts, called quarters, viz. EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA.

Q. Were all these parts known in ancient times?

A. No; the ancients knew only Europe, Asia and Africa, and these but imperfectly.

Geographical Signs for examining the  
Learner on the preceding Plate.



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**Q.** How are these three parts called ?

**A.** They are generally called the *Old World*, because known to the ancients.

**Q.** How is America denominated ?

**A.** It is called the *New World*, because lately discovered ; and the large group of islands lying between the north and south parts of America is commonly called the *West Indies*.

**Q.** What part of the world was first inhabited ?

**A.** Asia ; where the first man was created. It is also the most illustrious part, because our Saviour was born there, and preached in it the Gospel of our salvation.

**Q.** Which is at this day the most renowned part of the world ?

**A.** Europe, for the politeness of its manners, the policy of its governments, and the wisdom of its various laws.

**Q.** Are none of these advantages to be found in the other parts of the world ?

**A.** The eastern part of Asia, the empire of China, and the kingdom of Japan, are better governed than the western parts of it. But Africa and America, excepting the United States and the parts possessed by the Europeans, are still in an unpolished and savage state.

**Q.** Was not Africa once renowned ?

**A.** Yes ; Egypt was once the centre, and perhaps the parent of science ; Ethiopia was also highly celebrated ; and Carthage, the rival of Rome, extended her commerce to every part of the known world.

LESSON IV.

*Of EUROPE in general.*

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of Europe ?

A. On the north, the Frozen sea ; on the east, Russia in Asia, the rivers Don and Wolga, and the Black sea ; on the south, the Mediterranean sea, which divides it from Africa ; and on the west, the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. What is the extent of Europe ?

A. From the rock of Lisbon in the west, to the Uralian mountains, the length is about 3800 British miles ; and the breadth from Cape North in Lapland to Cape Matapan in Greece, is 2350 miles. The contents in square miles are estimated at about two millions and a half.

Q. How is Europe divided ?

A. First, into *Northern* ; containing Nova Zembla, Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and the greater part of Russia.

Second, *Middle* ; containing the southern part of Russia, or European Tartary, Germany, Prussia, the Netherlands, Hanover, Saxony, Wirtemberg, Bavaria, the British Isles, France, Switzerland, Bohemia, Hungary, Transylvania, Little Tartary, and the northern part of Turkey in Europe, containing Walachia and Moldavia.

Third, *Southern* ; containing Spain, Portugal, Parma, Tuscany, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Dalmatia, Greece, the Republic of the Seven Islands, and the southern part of Turkey in Europe.

Q. Are all these countries under the same form of government ?

**A.** No; some are monarchies, some republics, some aristocracies, and some of a mixed sort of government. The territories immediately held by the Pope are under ecclesiastical government.

**Q.** What is a Monarchy?

**A.** A state in which the supreme authority is possessed by one person only, who governs by himself, or by his ministers; as France, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Saxony, Wirtemberg, Bavaria, and the Netherlands.

**Q.** What is a Republic?

**A.** A state in which the supreme power is lodged in many members chosen by the people to govern the rest; as most of the thirteen cantons of Switzerland, and the United States of America.

**Q.** What is an Aristocracy?

**A.** The form of government in which the supreme power is held by the nobility, or a few individuals. Such prevailed until lately in Venice, and in some of the Swiss cantons.

**Q.** What is a mixed Government?

**A.** That in which the authority of the sovereign is limited and restrained by laws enacted by the parliament or assembly of the states, as England and Germany,

## LESSON V.

### *Continuation of EUROPE.*

**Q.** WHICH are the capital cities of Northern Europe?

**A.** Copenhagen is the capital of Denmark; Bergen

of Norway ; Stockholm of Sweden ; and Petersburg of Russia.

Q. Which are the capital cities of Middle Europe ?

A. Berlin\* is the capital of Prussia ; London of the British Isles ; Paris of France ; Brussels of the kingdom of the Netherlands ; Dresden of Saxony ; Munich of Bavaria ; Stutgard of Wirtemberg ; Hanover of Hanover ; Cherson of Little Tartary ; Prague of Bohemia ; and Presburgh of Hungary ; but the Emperor keeps his court at Vienna in Austria, which is therefore the capital of the German empire.

Q. Are there no other capital cities in this part of Europe ?

A. The empire of Germany being composed of several smaller independent States, each of these has its capital, but they are not of sufficient importance to be ranked among the Capitals of Europe.

Q. Why do you omit the capital of Poland ?

A. Poland having been divided, and annexed to Russia, Germany, and Prussia, Warsaw, now in the Russian dominions, is no longer a capital.

Q. Which are the capital cities of Southern Europe ?

A. Constantinople is the capital of Turkey ; Madrid of Spain ; Lisbon of Portugal ; Rome, Naples, Milan, and Florence, are the capitals in the various parts of Italy.

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\* Koningsberg is the capital of the kingdom of Prussia, but the King's general residence is at Berlin, and there the Court is held.

**Q.** Is Italy divided into several States ?

**A.** Yes; of these Lombardy, Mantua, and Venice, now belong to Austria ; Savoy, Piedmont, and the States of Genoa, are attached to the kingdom of Sardinia ; Parma and Placentia are ceded in sovereignty to the Empress Maria Louisa. Among the other smaller States may be enumerated Modena, Massa, Lucca, and Piombino. Besides these, Italy contains the grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Pope's dominions, and the kingdom of Naples.

**Q.** Which are the capitals of these States ?

**A.** Milan is the capital of the Austrian States ; Florence of Tuscany ; Rome of the ecclesiastical States ; and Naples of the kingdom of that name, and Sicily.

**Q.** Which are the most considerable Islands of Europe ?

**A.** In the Atlantic ocean, Great Britain, Ireland, and Iceland ; in the Mediterranean, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, Candia, and the Islands of the Archipelago, comprising the Republic of the Seven Islands, now under the dominion of Great Britain, viz. Corfu, Paxu, Santa Maura, Cephalonia, Zante, Cerigo, and Ithaca.

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## LESSON VI.

### *Sequel of EUROPE.*

**Q.** How many seas encompass Europe ?

**A.** The Mediterranean on the south, which is connected on the east with the Archipelago ; the

sea of Marmora ; the Black sea ; and the sea of Azoff ; the Atlantic Ocean on the west, and the Frozen Ocean on the North.

Q. Which is the German Sea ?

A. It is that part of the Atlantic that lies between the continent and the British Isles. The Baltic is an Inland sea, terminated in the north by the Gulf of Bothnia.

Q. Which are the chief rivers of Europe ?

A. The Dwina and the Don, in Muscovy ; the Danube, the Rhine, and the Elbe, in Germany ; the Vistula in Poland ; the Thames, Trent, and Severn, in England ; the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne, in France ; the Ebro, the Tagus, and the Douro, in Spain ; the Po and the Tiber, in Italy.

Q. Which are the chief mountains in Europe ?

A. The Dofrine hills, between Norway and Sweden ; the Carpathian Mountains, between Poland and Hungary ; the Pyrenean Mountains, between France and Spain ; the Alps, which divide France and Germany from Italy ; and the Appeunines, which run through Italy from north to south.

Q. Are there any Volcanoes in Europe ?

A. Several : Mount Hecla in Iceland ; Vesuvius in the kingdom of Naples ; and Mount Etna in Sicily. The circuit of Vesuvius is 80 miles ; that of Etna, 180 : the former throws its ashes to the distance of seven miles, but those of the latter are sometimes thrown 30 miles.

Q. Which are the chief Lakes of Europe ?

A. Ladoga and Onega in Russia ; that of Geneva, between Switzerland and Savoy ; the Lake of Constance, on the borders of Germany ; Lough Neagh, in the North of Ireland ; with that of Como and Lake Maggiore in Italy.

Q. Which are the chief Straits in Europe ?

A. The Sound, in the Baltic ; the Channel, betwixt Dover and Calais ; the Faro of Messina, betwixt Naples and Sicily ; the Straits of Gibraltar, between Spain and Africa ; and those of the Hellespont or Gallipoli, between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora.

N. B. " It is very convenient to set a day apart for the "rehearsal of the foregoing six lessons, and to do the "same after every sixth lesson." The teacher must always "remember to show the children the places referred to "in the map, and to make them also point out those "places."

## LESSON VII.

### *The United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.*

Q. Of what does the United Kingdom consist ?

A. Of two large islands, and several small ones between the Atlantic and the North sea, or German ocean.

Q. Which are the two great Islands ?

A. Great Britain and Ireland, the latter of which was for many ages subject to England, but at the close of the last century it was united into one kingdom with it.

Q. Into how many parts is Great Britain divided ?

A. Into three ; England, Scotland, and Wales

which were formerly three kingdoms, but have been united for many years.

Q. How were they united ?

A. Edward the First obtained a part of Wales by conquest : but in the reign of Henry the Eighth, the whole was united to England by an act of Parliament ; and Scotland, about a century after it had been under the same king, became one kingdom with it by an agreement settled between both countries, and called the Act of Union.

Q. When were they united under one king ?

A. In 1630, King James VI. of Scotland became by inheritance, and by the last will of Queen Elizabeth, King James I. of England.

Q. When were they united into one kingdom ?

A. That union was brought about in 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne.

Q. What are the boundaries of England ?

A. Scotland to the north, the German Ocean to the east, the British channel to the south, Wales and St. George's, or the Irish channel, to the west.

Q. What is the extent of England ?

A. Three hundred and forty miles from north to south, viz. from Berwick upon Tweed to the Isle of Wight ; and about two hundred and eighty-five from east to west, viz. from the south Foreland in the county of Kent, to the Land's-end in Cornwall.

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## LESSON VIII.

### *Continuation of ENGLAND.*

Q. WHENCE is the name of England derived ?

A. From the Angles, who came over from



Germany with the Saxons and Jutes, about the year of Christ 450, to assist the Britons against the Picts, and they afterwards made themselves masters of the country.

Q. What names had it before ?

A. It was called Britain from the Britons, its ancient inhabitants; and Albion, from its white cliffs.

Q. Which are its principal rivers ?

A. The Thames, the Severn, and the Trent.

Q. What is the course of the *Thames* ?

A. Its source is in Gloucestershire, at a spot called the Thames-Head near Cirencester: above Oxford it is commonly called the Isis; below that city this river is joined by the Thame; and these united waters under the name of Thames, in Latin *Tamesis*, proceed by London to the German Ocean.

Q. What is the course of the *Severn* ?

A. It rises in Montgomeryshire, in Wales, runs to Shrewsbury, Worcester, Gloucester, and thence into the Irish Sea, by the Bristol Channel.

Q. What is the course of the *Trent* ?

A. It rises in Staffordshire, and flows eastward through the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, discharging itself into the Humber, which is an arm of the sea that receives many streams.

Q. What are the chief excellencies of England ?

A. The mildness of the air, fertility of the soil, wholesomeness of its waters, richness of its mines flourishing manufactures, and extensive commerce.

Q. What is the Government of England?

A. England is governed by the King, Lords, and Commons.

Q. How does it appear?

A. By the King, in whose name all deeds run; and by the Parliament, which prepares all the laws, and is composed of a House of Lords and a House of Commons, which last are chosen by, and are the representatives of, the people.

Q. What is the religion of England?

A. The religion by law established is the episcopal protestant, governed by archbishops and bishops, under the King, who is esteemed the head of the church.

Q. What religions are tolerated by law?

A. All protestants are tolerated by law, in the exercise of their religion, and maintained in their properties; and Roman Catholics are now relieved from many restrictions which were laid upon them.

## LESSON IX.

### *Continuation of ENGLAND.*

Q. How many archbishops and bishops are there in England?

A. Two archbishops, and twenty-five bishops.

Q. Who are the two archbishops?

A. Canterbury, who is styled primate of all England; and York, who is styled primate of England.

Q. How many suffragans? \*

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\* A Suffragan is a bishop considered as subject to his Metropolitan or Archbishop.

A. Canterbury has twenty-one ; York only four.

Q. Name the suffragans of Canterbury ?

A. London, Winchester, Rochester, Salisbury, Ely, Oxford, Lincoln, Norwich, Chichester, Exeter, Hereford, Peterborough, Bristol, Bath and Wells, Litchfield, and Coventry, Gloucester, Worcester ; and in Wales, St. David's, Llandaff, St. Asaph, and Bangor.

Q. Name the suffragans of York.

A. Durham, Chester, Carlisle, and the bishop of Sodor and Man.

Q. Do all the bishops sit in the house of Peers ?

A. All, except the bishop of Sodor and Man.

Q. What rank have the archbishops ?

A. Canterbury ranks next to the princes of the blood, above all other peers, and above all the officers of the crown : York has also the same rank, except his giving place to Canterbury and to the Lord Chancellor.

Q. What rank have the bishops ?

A. Above all lay barons ; and among themselves London is first, Durham second, Winchester third : the rest take place according to the time of their being made bishops.

Q. What are the chief Islands of England ?

A. The isles of Wight, Anglesea, Man, Jersey Guernsey, Alderney, and the Scilly Isles ?

## LESSON. X.

### *Continuation of ENGLAND.*

Q. How many counties or shires are there England ?—A. Forty.

**Q.** How are these counties divided ?

**A.** There are six in the north, eighteen middle counties, six in the east, four in the south, and six which are called the west of England.

**Q.** Which are the counties in the north ?

**A.** Northumberland (1), Cumberland (2), Westmoreland (3), the bishopric of Durham (4), Yorkshire (5), Lancashire (6).

**Q.** Which are the chief towns of Northumberland ?

**A.** Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Shields, Morpeth, Alnwick, and Hexham.

**Q.** What Islands belong to that county ?

**A.** Coquet and Holy Islands.

**Q.** What is Berwick-upon-Tweed ?

**A.** It was formerly part of a Scottish province, but it now belongs to England, and is generally mentioned by itself.

**Q.** What is Northumberland famous for ?

**A.** For its collieries at Newcastle.

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(1) On the borders of Scotland, is 70 miles long from N. to S., and 50 broad from E. to W., sends eight members to Parliament, has 460 parishes, and 22 market towns.

(2) On the borders of Scotland, is 70 miles long, and 45 broad, sends six members to parliament, has 58 parishes, 13 market towns, and 1 city.

(3) South of Cumberland, is 35 miles long from N. to S., and 42 broad, sends four members to parliament, has 26 parishes, and 8 market towns.

(4) A maritime county, east of Cumberland: the form is triangular, each side about 40 miles, sends four members to parliament, has 113 parishes, 8 market towns, and 1 city.

(5) The largest county in England, in form nearly a square about 80 miles each side, sends thirty members to parliament, has 563 parishes, 56 market towns, and 1 city.

(6) A maritime county, west of Yorkshire, is 72 miles long from N. to S., and 42 miles where broadest, sends fourteen members to parliament, has 63 parishes, and 27 market towns.

**Q.** Which are the chief towns of Cumberland ?

**A.** Carlisle, Workington, Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Penrith, Keswick, and Ravenglass.

**Q.** For what is Cumberland famous ?

**A.** For its black lead, which supplies almost the whole world, and for its lakes and romantic scenery.

**Q.** Which are the chief towns of Westmoreland ?

**A.** Kendal, Appleby, Ambleside, Kirby-Lonsdale, and the small sea-port of Milthorpe. Westmoreland is famous for its slate, butter, and hams.

**Q.** What are the chief towns of the bishopric of Durham ?

**A.** Durham, South Shields, Sunderland, Stockton-upon-Tees, and Darlington.

**Q.** For what is Durham famous ?

**A.** For the growth of the best mustard, and for coals.

**Q.** Describe Yorkshire.

**A.** It is the largest county in England, and divided into three parts ; the North Riding, the East Riding, and the West Riding ; York is the capital of the whole county.

**Q.** What are the chief towns of the North Riding of Yorkshire ?

**A.** Whitby, Scarborough, Richmond, Gisborough, North-Allerton, and Thirsk.

**Q.** What are the chief towns of the East Riding ?

**A.** Kingston-upon-Hull, more commonly called Hull, Beverley, Frodingham, and Kilham.

**Q.** What are the chief towns of the West Riding ?

**A.** York, Leeds, Halifax, Sheffield, Doncaster, Wakefield, Pontefract, and Rotherham.

**Q.** Is not Harrogate in Yorkshire?

**A.** Yes: and it is highly celebrated for its sulphurous springs.

**Q.** What are the chief towns of Lancashire?

**A.** Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Warrington, Bolton, Wigan, and Chorley.

**Q.** How do you describe the Isle of Man?

**A.** An Island in the Irish sea, thirty miles long, and in some parts fifteen broad; its chief places are Douglas, Peel, Castletown, and Ramsay.

## LESSON XI.

### *Continuation of ENGLAND.*

**Q.** WHICH are the middle counties?

**A.** Nine, *westward*; Cheshire (1), Derbyshire (2), Staffordshire (3), Warwickshire (4), Worcestershire (5), Shropshire (6), Herefordshire (7), Monmouthshire (8), and Gloucestershire (9).

(1) Is 30 miles long, from N. to S., and 47 broad from E. to W., sends four members to parliament, has 86 parishes, 12 market towns, and one city.

(2) Is 59 miles long, and 34 broad, sends four members to parliament, has 106 parishes, and 11 market towns.

(3) Is 48 miles long, and 32 broad, sends ten members to parliament, has 130 parishes, 18 market towns, and 1 city.

(4) Is 49 miles long, and 32 broad, sends six members to parliament, has 158 parishes, 16 market towns, and 1 city.

(5) Is 30 miles long, and 20 broad, sends nine members to parliament, has 152 parishes, 11 market towns, and 1 city.

(6) Borders on Wales, is 48 miles long, and 37 broad, sends twelve members to parliament, has 170 parishes, and 16 market towns.

(7) Is 44 miles long, and 39 broad, sends eight members to parliament, has 176 parishes, 7 market towns, and 1 city.

(8) Is 29 miles long, and 26 broad, sends three members to parliament, has 127 parishes, and 7 market towns.

(9) Is 63 miles long, and 39 broad, sends ten members to parliament, has 280 parishes, 26 market towns, and 2 cities.

## ENGLAND.

Nine, eastward; viz. Oxford (1), Buckingham (2), Bedford (3), Huntingdon (4), Northampton (5), Rutland (6), Leicester (7), Nottingham (8), and Lincoln (9).

Q. Which are the chief towns of Cheshire?

A. Chester, Nantwich, Macclesfield, Knutsford, Altringham, Stockport, and Congleton. The county is celebrated for its cheese and manufacture of salt.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Derbyshire?

A. Derby, Wirksworth, Bakewell, and Chesterfield; Buxton and Matlock are celebrated for their warm springs, and the village of Cromford is now rendered famous for its cotton-mills.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Staffordshire?

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(1) Is 50 miles long, and 26 broad, has a university, consisting of 18 colleges and 7 halls, sends nine members to parliament, has 280 parishes, 11 market towns, and 1 city.

(2) Is 50 miles long, and 21 broad, sends 14 members to parliament, has 185 parishes, and 15 market towns.

(3) Is 34 miles long, and 22 broad, sends four members to parliament, has 116 parishes, and 10 market towns.

(4) About 27 miles long, and 23 broad, sends four members to parliament, has 79 parishes, and 6 market towns.

(5) About 67 miles long from NE. to SW., and 24 broad from NW. to SE., sends nine members to parliament, has 136 parishes, 12 market towns, and 1 city.

(6) The whole circumference is not above 60 miles, it sends only two members to parliament, has 48 parishes, and 2 market towns.

(7) Is 30 miles long, and about 35 broad, sends 4 members to parliament, has 192 parishes, and 13 market towns.

(8) Is 48 miles long, and 26 broad, sends eight members to parliament, is divided from Lincolnshire by the river Trent, has 168 parishes, and 9 market towns.

(9) Is 76 miles long, and 47 broad, sends 12 members to parliament, has 631 parishes, 30 market towns, and 1 city.

A. Stafford, Litchfield, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Tamworth, Wolverhampton, Leek, Burton-upon-Trent, and Dudley.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Warwickshire ?

A. Warwick, Coventry, Stratford upon Avon, and Birmingham.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Worcestershire ?

A. Worcester, Upton, Eversham, Bewdley, Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, and Droitwich.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Shropshire ?

A. Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgenorth, and Oswestry.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Herefordshire ?

A. Hereford, Leominster, and Ross.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Monmouthshire ?

A. Monmouth, Chepstow, Abergavenny, Newport, and Caerleon.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Gloucestershire ?

A. Gloucester, Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, Cirencester, Stroud, Tetbury, Dursley, Thornbury and Macclesfield. Bristol, the second city in England, though partly in Somersetshire, and often considered as belonging to that county, is chiefly in Gloucestershire ; but it is a county of itself, independent of both.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Oxfordshire ?

A. Oxford, famous for its university, Banbury, Woodstock, Whitney, Thame, and Henley.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Buckinghamshire ?

A. Buckingham, Olney, Newport Pagnel, Stoney-



Stratford, Aylesbury, High Wycombe, Great Marlow, and Colnbrook.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Bedfordshire ?

A. Bedford, Ampthill, Luton, and Dunstable.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Huntingdonshire ?

A. Huntingdon, St. Ives, Kimbolton, and St. Neot's.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Northamptonshire ?

A. Northampton, Peterborough, Oundle, Kettering, Daventry, and Wellingborough.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Rutlandshire ?

A. Rutlandshire is the least county of England ; its two towns are Oakham and Uppingham.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Leicestershire ?

A. Leicester, Melton-Mowbray, Loughborough, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market-Bosworth, Lutterworth, and Market Harborough.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Nottinghamshire ?

A. Nottingham, Worksop, Mansfield, and Newark.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Lincolnshire ?

A. Lincolnshire, next to Yorkshire the largest county of England, is divided also into three parts, viz. Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland ; in the first of which the chief towns are Lincoln, Gainsborough, Saltfleet, and Market Raisin ;

In Kesteven, Stamford and Grantham ;

In Holland, Boston and Wainfleet.

## LESSON XII.

*Continuation of ENGLAND.*

**Q.** WHICH are the counties in the east?

**A.** Six; Norfolk (1), Suffolk (2), Cambridge-shire (3), Hertfordshire (4), Middlesex (5), and Essex (6).

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Norfolk?

**A.** Norwich, Yarmouth, and Lynn-Regis.

**Q.** Which are the chief towns in Suffolk?

**A.** Ipswich, Sudbury, Needham, Bury St. Edmund's, Stowmarket, Ixworth, Beccles, Leostaff or Lowestoff, at the head of Solbay, Dulwich, Aldborough, and Woodbridge.

**Q.** Is not Newmarket in Suffolk?

(1) Is 47 miles long from N. to S., and 74 broad from E. to W., sends twelve members to parliament, has 660 parishes, 30 market towns, and 1 city.

(2) Is about 32 miles from N. to S., and 58 from E. to W., sends sixteen members to parliament, has 575 parishes, and 30 market towns.

(3) Is about 40 miles from N. to S., and 26 in breadth from E. to W., sends six members to parliament, has 163 parishes, 8 market towns, and 1 city; it has also an university consisting of 12 Colleges and 4 halls, well endowed.

(4) It is about 27 miles long from N. to S., and 38 broad from E. to W., sends six members to parliament, has 120 parishes, and 8 market towns.

(5) Is 18 miles long from N. to S., and 23 broad from E. to W., sends eight members to parliament, has upwards of 200 parishes, 5 market towns, and 2 cities.

(6) Is 43 miles long from N. to S., and 49 broad from E. to W., sends eight members to parliament, has 415 parishes, and 27 market towns.

## ENGLAND.

A. Newmarket, famous for its horse-racing, is partly in Suffolk, and partly in Cambridgeshire.

Q. Which are the places of note in Cambridgeshire?

A. Cambridge, famous for its university; the city of Ely, situate in a kind of Island, formed by the overflowing of the river Ouse, and Linton. Stourbridge is a field near Cambridge, where the greatest fair in England is held every year for fourteen days, beginning on the 7th of September.

Q. Which are the places of note in Hertfordshire?

A. Hertford, St. Alban's, Ware, Hitchin and Royston.

Q. Which are the places of note in Middlesex?

A. London and Westminster, which, with Southwark in Surrey, compose the capital of the British empire; the royal palaces of Kensington and Hampton-court; the towns of Brentford and Staines.

Q. What is most remarkable of London?

A. The river Thames, which brings up to its quays, ships of great burden; the three bridges; to these may be added the names of three others, viz. Vauxhall-bridge, the Strand-bridge, at the west end of Somerset-house, and Southwark-bridge at the bottom of Queen-street, Cheapside; the Tower, the Royal Exchange, the Bank of England, the East-India-house, the Guildhall, the Mansion-house for the Lord Mayor; the churches, chiefly St. Paul's: and in Westminster, the abbey church of St. Peter's, the Parliament-house, Somers-

set-place, the Adelphi, the palaces of St. James's, Buckingham-house, and Carlton-house, the Green and Hyde parks, and many residences of the nobility, some of which vie with, and others exceed even the palaces in grandeur.

Q. What farther distinguishes the capital of Great Britain ?

A. Its extent, number of inhabitants, numerous manufactures, wealth, and commerce, all of which render it the most considerable city in the world.

Q. Which are the places of note in Essex ?

A. Colchester, Harwich, Maldon, Saffron-Walden, Chelmsford, the county town, and Bocking, Witham, Brentwood, and Romford.

[N. B. Set a day apart to rehearse these six last lessons.]

### LESSON XIII.

#### *Conclusion of ENGLAND.*

Q. WHICH are the southern counties, and those called the west ?

A. In the *South* four ; viz. Kent (1), Sussex (2), Surrey (3), Hampshire (4) : and in the *West*, six ;

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(1) It is 34 miles from N. to S., and 60 miles from E. to W., sends 18 members to parliament, has 418 parishes, 33 market towns, 2 cities, and 4 royal dock-yards.

(2) It is about 27 miles from N. to S., and 76 from E. to W., sends 26 members to parliament, has 342 parishes, and 18 market towns.

(3) It is 25 miles from N. to S., and 37 from E. to W., sends 14 members to parliament, has 140 parishes, and 11 market towns.

(4) Is 40 miles long from N. to S. (exclusive of the Isle of Wight, which is 13 miles from N. to S., and 21 from E. to W.), and 39 broad from E. to W., sends 26 members to parliament, has 253 parishes, 19 market towns, 1 city, and the chief royal dock-yard in the kingdom.

## ENGLAND.

Berkshire (1), Wiltshire (2), Dorsetshire (3), Somersetshire (4), Devonshire (5), and Cornwall (6).

Q. Which are the places of note in Kent?

A. Canterbury, Rochester, Chatham, Tunbridge, Gravesend, Deptford, Woolwich, Greenwich and its hospitals; Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Maidstone, Romney, Folkstone, the Island of Thanet, on which are the towns of Margate and Ramsgate; and the Isle of Sheppey, on which is the fortress of Sheerness.

Q. Which are the places of note in Sussex?

A. Chichester, Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings, Lewes, Brighthelmstone or Brighton, and Arundel.

Q. Which are the places of note in Surrey?

A. Southwark, Guildford, \*Kingston, Richmond, Croydon, Epsom, Ryegate and Dorking.

Q. Which are the places of note in Hampshire?

A. Winchester, Southampton, Andover, Whitchurch, Basingstoke, Petersfield, Fareham, Lymington.

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(1) Is very irregular in its shape. From its NW. point to its most eastern point is 51 miles: its greatest extent from N. to S. is 29 miles: it sends nine members to parliament, has 140 parishes, and 12 market-towns.

(2) Is 51 miles long from N. to S., and 36 broad from E. to W., sends 34 members to parliament, has 304 parishes, 20 market-towns, and 1 city.

(3) Is about 34 miles in extent from N. to S. where broadest, and about 54 from E. to W., sends 20 members to parliament, has 248 parishes, 22 market-towns.

(4) Is 45 miles long from N. to S., and 66 from E. to W., sends 16 members to parliament, has 385 parishes, 31 market-towns, and 2 cities.

(5) Is 68 miles in length from N. to S., and 64 in breadth from E. to W., sends 26 members to parliament, has 394 parishes, 37 market-towns, 1 city, and a royal dock-yard.

(6) Is about 50 miles from N. to S. on the side next to Devonshire, and 90 miles in its greatest length from NE. to SW., sends 44 members to parliament, has 161 parishes, and 27 market-towns.

ton, Christchurch, and Rymsey; Portsmouth, in Portsea Island; the Isle of Wight, To Hampshire are also annexed, although situate on the coast of France, the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark; which are all that England retains of Normandy.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Berkshire?

A. Reading, Windsor, Abingdon, Farringdon, Wallingford, Hungerford, and Newbury.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Wiltshire?

A. Salisbury, Malmesbury, Wilton, Warminster, Trowbridge, Chippenham, Calne, Devizes, Marlborough, and Cricklade.

Q. What places of note are in Dorsetshire?

A. Dorchester, Melcombe - Regis, Weymouth, Corfe-Castle, Poole, Bridport, Lyme-Regis, Blandford, and Shaftesbury; Portland also, commonly called an island, but it is in fact a peninsula.

Q. What places of note are in Somersetshire?

A. Bath, Wells, Frome, Glastonbury, Ilchester, Yeovil, Taunton, and Bridgewater.

Q. What are the places of note in Devonshire?

A. Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Totness, Axminster, Honiton, Tiverton, Barnstaple, Ilfracombe, Tavistock, and Ashburton.

Q. What are the places of note in Cornwall?

A. Launceston, the county town, Falmouth, East and West Looe, St. Germain's and St. Ives, on the coast; Newport, Leskeard, Camelford, St. Michael's and Truro, inland; besides the Isles of Scilly, of which St. Mary's is the largest.

**Q.** What are the chief productions of England ?

**A.** England is abundantly fruitful, in grain, pasture, fruit, particularly apples ; vast flocks of sheep are fed in various parts, and horned cattle in great numbers. Its mineral riches also exceed those of most other countries, particularly its mines of tin, lead, copper, iron, and coal. Great quantities of salt are also obtained in this country.

**Q.** Is not England famous for its oak ?

**A.** English oak is preferred for ship-building to that which is the growth of any other part of Europe.

**Q.** Which are its chief manufactures ?

**A.** The most considerable are its potteries, hardware in all its branches, vast iron-works, manufactures of cotton, woollen, &c.

**Q.** What is the general character of the English ?

**A.** In their disposition they are sedate, steady, and persevering ; prone to arts and arms ; they have a strong attachment to liberty, and are distinguished for their bravery in military service, whether by sea or land ; and they have attained to greater eminence in every branch of learning than any other nation in the world.

## LESSON XIV.

### WALES.

**Q.** Of what extent is Wales ?

**A.** 130 miles long, and 87 miles broad.

**Q.** When was Wales joined to England ?

**A.** In the year 1282, Edward the First subdued the country, and united some districts to his own king-

dom; his eldest son was declared prince of Wales; since which time all the eldest sons of the kings of England have been Princes of Wales as soon as born. But the union of the whole of Wales with England did not take place till the thirty-fourth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, when an act of parliament was passed for that purpose, and when the principality was divided into counties, and placed under the government of the English laws.

Q. Into how many counties is Wales divided?

A. Into twelve; six of which are called North Wales, and six South Wales.

Q. Which are the counties of South Wales?

A. Those of Pembroke (1), Caermarthen, or Carmarthen (2), Glamorgan (3), Brecknock (4), Radnor (5), and Cardigan (6).

Q. Which are the counties of North Wales?

A. Those of Montgomery (7), Merioneth (8),

(1) Is about 27 miles long from N. to S., and 28 broad from E. to W., has 144 parishes, 7 market-towns, 1 city, and sends three members to parliament.

(2) Is 28 miles long, and 43 from E. to W., where broadest; sends two members to parliament, has 78 parishes, and 8 market-towns.

(3) Is 24 miles long, and 43 broad, sends two members to parliament, has 128 parishes, 1 city, and 8 market-towns.

(4) Is 32 miles long, and 30 broad, sends two members to parliament, has 61 parishes, and 4 market-towns.

(5) Is 25 miles in extent from N. to S., and 28 miles from E. to W., sends two members to parliament, has 52 parishes, and 4 market-towns.

(6) Is about 25 miles from N. to S., and 42 from E. to W., sends two members to parliament, has 64 parishes, and 4 market-towns.

(7) Is 56 miles from N. to S., and in one part is 40 miles broad from E. to W., sends two members to parliament, has 47 parishes, and 6 market-towns.

(8) Is 36 miles long, and 35 broad, sends one member to parliament, has 37 parishes, and 4 market-towns.



Caernarvon (9), Denbigh (10), Flint (11), and the Isle of Anglesea (12).

Q. Which are the places of note in Pembroke-shire ?

A. Pembroke, St. David's, Milford-haven, Haverfordwest, and Tenby.

Q. Which are the places of note in Caermarthen-shire ?

A. Caermarthen or Carmarthen, Llanelly, Kidwelly, Laugharn, Llangadoc, Llandeilo, and Llandovery.

Q. Which are the places of note in Glamorgan-shire ?

A. Cardiff, Swansea, Neath, Llandaff, Cowbridge, Merthyr Tydvil, and Bridgend.

Q. Which are the places of note in Brecknock-shire ?

A. Brecon or Brecknock, Builth, and Crickhowel.

Q. Which are the places of note in Radnorshire ?

A. Radnor, Presteign, and Knighton.

Q. Which are the places of note in Cardiganshire ?

A. Cardigan, Aberystwith, Tregaron, and Lampeter.

Q. Which are the places of note in Montgomery-shire ?

(9) Is 43 miles long from NE. to SW., and 21 broad from NW. to SE.; sends two members to parliament, has 68 parishes, 4 market-towns, and 1 city.

(10) Is 22 miles long, from N. to S., and 44 broad; sends two members to parliament, has 57 parishes, and 4 market-towns.

(11) Is 33 miles long, and 12 wide; sends two members to parliament, has 82 parishes, two market-towns, and 1 city.

(12) Is 17 miles long from N. to S., and 19 broad from E. to W., sends two members to parliament, has 74 parishes, and 2 market-towns.

A. Montgomery, Welshpool, Newton, and Llanymydd.

Q. Which are the places of note in Merionethshire?

A. Harlech, Bala, and Dynafarnham.

Q. Which are the places of note in Caernarvonshire?

A. Caernarvon, Bangor, and Aberconway.

Q. Which are the places of note in Denbighshire?

A. Denbigh, Ruthin, Llanrwst, and Wrexham.

Q. Which are the places of note in Flintshire?

A. Flint, St. Asaph, and Holywell.

Q. Which are the places of note in the Isle of Anglesey, or Anglesea.

A. Beaumaris, and Newburgh.

Q. What is the general character of the Welsh?

A. They are much inclined to a choleric temper, but are honest, brave, and hospitable.

## LESSON XV.

### SCOTLAND.

Q. WHAT is the extent of Scotland?

A. Scotland, exclusive of the numerous islands belonging to it, is two hundred and seventy miles long, from the Mull of Galloway in the south, to Cape Wrath in the north; and a hundred and forty miles from east to west in the broadest part.

Q. What are its boundaries?

A. It has the Northern Ocean on the north; the German Ocean, east; west, the Irish Sea; south, England: it lies betwixt lat. 54d. 40m. and 58d.

48 m. north, or 61 d. 15 m., if we include the Shetland Islands.

**Q.** What are the chief rivers?

**A.** The Tweed, the Forth, the Tay, the Dee, and the Spey, which run into the German Ocean; and the Clyde, which runs into the Irish Sea.

**Q.** Which are the chief lakes?

**A.** Lomond, seven leagues long and three broad, in which are several Islands; and Ness, with a river of the same name, the waters of which never freeze.

**Q.** What is the government of Scotland?

**A.** The same as of England since the Union, but it has its own laws and forms of judicature.

**Q.** What is the religion of Scotland?

**A.** It was once episcopal protestant, under two archbishops and twelve bishops, viz. the archbishop of St. Andrews, and his nine suffragan bishops, of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dunkeld, Ross, Murray, Brechin, Dumblain, Caithness, and Orkney; and the archbishop of Glasgow, with his suffragan bishops, of Galloway, Argyle, and Colmkill: but, since the year 1690, the church as by law established is of the Calvinistic presbyterian form.

**Q.** How is Scotland divided?

**A.** Into a continent and islands: and again the continent is divided into north of the river Tay, and south, or Highlands and Lowlands.

**Q.** Which are the Islands?

**A.** The Hebrides or Western Islands, Orkney Islands, and Shetland Islands.

## GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN.

**Q.** Which are the most noted of the Western Islands ?

**A.** Lewis, Harris, North and South Uist, Skye, Mull, Staffa, Coll, St. Kilda, Ilay, and Arran.

**Q.** Which are the most noted Orkney Islands ?

**A.** Mainland or Pomona, Sanda, Hoy, and Swinna; the latter is one of the smallest, but considerable for its quarries of slate.

**Q.** Which are the chief islands of Shetland ?

**A.** Unst, Yell or Zell, Skerries, Brassa, Mainland the greater, that of the Orkney Islands being less, and Fula.

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### LESSON XVI.

#### *Continuation of SCOTLAND.*

**Q.** How many shires are there in Scotland north of the Tay ?

**A.** Thirteen.

**Q.** What are their names ?

**A.** Caithness, or Wick ; Sutherland ; Ross ; Cromarty ; Inverness ; Nairne ; Elgin, or Murray ; Banff ; Aberdeen ; Kincardine, or Mearns ; Angus, or Forfar ; Perth ; and Argyle.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Caithness ?

**A.** Wick and Thurso.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Sutherland ?

**A.** Dornock, Tongue, and Helmsdale.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Ross ?

**A.** Tain, Fortrose, Ferrintosh, Dingwall, and Ullapool.

**Q.** What is the chief place in Cromartyshire ?

**A.** Cromarty.

Q. Which are the places of note in Inverness ?

A. Inverness, Culloden, Fort George, Fort Augustus, and Fort William.

Q. Which are the places of note in Nairne ?

A. Nairne and Calder.

Q. Which are the places of note in Murray ?

A. Eglin, Findhorn, and Forres. In this shire is the vale of Strathspey.

Q. Which are the places of note in Banffshire ?

A. Banff, Portsoy, and Cullen.

Q. Which are the places of note in Aberdeen ?

A. Aberdeen, a city and university; Ellon, Deer, and Peterhead.

Q. Which are the places of note in Mearns ?

A. Inverbervie, Laurencekirk, and Fordun.

Q. Which are the places of note in Angus ?

A. Forfar, Dundee, Brechin, Montrose, and Aberbrothick.

Q. Which are the places of note in Perthshire ?

A. Perth, and Dunkeld, anciently the capital of Caledonia, in the neighbourhood of which are Birnam-Hill, and Scone.

Q. Which are the places of note in Argyle ?

A. Inverary, Campbelltown, and Kilmodan or Kilmun.

Q. Do the islands form shires of themselves, or are they included in other shires ?

A. The Orkney and Shetland Islands form one stewartry, the county-town of which is Kirkwall, in Mainland; and the Western Islands, or Hebrides, are annexed to the different shires, opposite which

they lie; except the Isles of Arran, Bute, Great and Little Cumbray, and Inchmarloch, in the Firth of Clyde, comprised in one shire, called the shire of Bute, which enjoys the privilege of sending a member to parliament alternately with Caithness.

## LESSON XVII.

**Q.** How many shires are there in Scotland, south of the Tay?—**A.** Eighteen.

**Q.** What are their names?

**A.** Fife; Kinross; Clackmannan; Stirling; Dumbarton, anciently Lenox; Renfrew; Ayr; Lanark; Linlithgow, or West Lothian; Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian; Haddington, or East Lothian; Berwick; Peebles, or Tweeddale; Selkirk; Roxburgh, or Teviotdale; Dumfries; Kircudbright; and Wigtown.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Fife?

**A.** St. Andrews, a city and university, once the capital of the kingdom of the Picts; Dysart; Kirkcaldy; Dunfermline; and Cupar, which is the county-town.

**Q.** Which is the chief place in Kinross-shire?

**A.** Kinross.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Clackmannan?

**A.** Clackmannan and Alloa.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Stirling?

**A.** Stirling, and Falkirk, near which are the Carron iron-works.

**Q.** Which is the chief place in Dumbartonshire?

**A.** Dumbarton. In this shire too is Loch-Lomond.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Renfrew?

**A.** Renfrew, Paisley, Port-Glasgow, and Greenock.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Ayr?

**A.** Ayr, Irvine, and Kilmarnock.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Lanark?

**A.** Glasgow, a city and university; Biggar, and Lanark, the county-town.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Linlithgow?

**A.** Linlithgow, Borrowstonness, and Queens-ferry.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Edinburgh?

**A.** Edinburgh, a city and university, and the capital of Scotland; Leith, and Dalkeith.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Haddington?

**A.** Haddington, Prestonpans, and Dunbar.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Berwick?

**A.** Greenlaw, Dunse, Dunside, and Chirnside.

**Q.** Which is the chief place in Peebles-shire?

**A.** Peebles.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Selkirk?

**A.** Selkirk, and Galashiels.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Roxburgh?

**A.** Jedburgh, and Kelso.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Dumfries?

**A.** Dumfries, Moffat, Lochmaben, and Arnan.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in the stewartry of Kircudbright?

**A.** Kircudbright, and New Galloway.

**Q.** Which are the places of note in Wigtoun?

**A.** Wigtoun, Whitehorn, Stranrawer, and Port Patrick.

## GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN.

**Q.** What is the general character of the Scots ?

**A.** They are very temperate in their diet, frugal, of robust and healthy constitutions, can endure fatigue, are accounted proud, brave, and lovers of learning.

**Q.** What are the chief commodities of Scotland ?

**A.** The produce of the country comprises small black cattle, tallow and hides, coals, iron, copper, lead, firs. It has considerable manufactories of linen and cotton. The principal grain sown in Scotland is oats. The fisheries on its coasts are abundantly productive, those of cod and herring being the chief.

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## LESSON XVIII.

### IRELAND.

**Q.** How is Ireland bounded ?

**A.** It has St. George's channel and the Irish Sea on the east, which separate it from England ; the Atlantic Ocean on the south and west ; and north, the Scottish seas. It lies between latitude 55 d. 15 m. and 51 d. 10 m. north ; and longitude 5 d. 40 m. and 10 d. 50 m. west.

**Q.** What is the extent of Ireland ?

**A.** Two hundred and eighty-five miles from north to south, and one hundred and eighty from east to west, where broadest.

**Q.** Which are the chief rivers and lakes ?

**A.** The rivers are Shannon, Blackwater, Boyne, and the Liffey : the lakes, or loughs, are Earne, Neath, Swilly, Strangford, and Derg,



**Q.** What is the government of Ireland?

**A.** In the year 1172, Henry the Second subdued it, and took the name of Lord of Ireland; so did his successors, till Henry the Eighth took the title of King of Ireland: lately it was governed by a Lord Lieutenant, sent from England, and a parliament of its own, consisting of a House of Lords and Commons: but at the commencement of the present century, it was incorporated with Great Britain into one government, called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and is represented, like Scotland, in the imperial parliament.

**Q.** What is the religion of Ireland?

**A.** The religion by law established is the episcopal protestant, under four archbishops, and eighteen bishops; but the Roman Catholics are much more numerous than the protestants.

**Q.** Name the archbishops and bishops?

**A.** 1. The bishop of Armagh, primate of all Ireland; under him the bishops of Meath, Clogher, Down and Connor, Derry, Raphoe, Kilmore and Ardagh, and Dromore.

2. The archbishop of Dublin, primate of Ireland; and under him the bishops of Kildare, Leighlin and Fernes, and Ossory.

3. The archbishop of Cashel, primate of Munster; and under him the bishops of Limerick, Ardford and Aghadoe, Waterford and Lismore, Cork and Rosse, Cloyne and Killaloe and Kilfenora.

4. The archbishop of Tuam, primate of Connaught; and under him the bishop of Elphin,

Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, and Killala and Achobry.

Q. What other religious persuasions are tolerated in Ireland ?

A. All protestant dissenters. The Roman Catholics, till of late years, were subject to many grievous penalties and restrictions, from some of which they are now relieved.

Q. How is Ireland divided ?

A. Into four provinces and thirty-two counties.

Q. Which are those provinces ?

A. Ulster, *northward*, containing nine counties ; Leinster, *east*, containing twelve counties ; Munster, *south*, containing six counties ; and Connaught, *west*, having five counties.

Q. Which are the counties in the province of Ulster ?

A. 1. Donegal, containing five baronies ; in which are Donegal, Ballyshannon, Lifford, St. John's-town, and Killybeggs, market-towns ; and Raphoe, a bishop's see. In Lough Dergh, on a small island, is St. Patrick's purgatory, much resorted to by the Roman Catholics.

2. Londonderry, containing four baronies, in which are Londonderry or Derry, and Coleraine, borough-towns ; the first of them is a bishop's see.

3. Antrim, containing nine baronies, in which are Belfast, Carrickfergus, which is a county of itself, and Lisburn, borough towns ; Connor, a bishop's see united to Down ; the Islands of Magee and Rathlin, and the Giants' Causey.

4. Down, containing seven baronies ; in which

are Down, or Downpatrick, and Downpatrick, both Bishops' sees; and Newry, a borough-town, as is Downpatrick.

5. Armagh, containing five baronies; in which is Armagh, an archbishop's see, and borough-town.

6. Tyrone, containing four baronies; in which are Dungannon, a borough-town, and Clogher, a bishop's see.

7. Fermanagh, containing seven baronies; in which is Inniskilling, a borough-town and fort, in an island formed by Lough Earnie.

8. Cavan, containing seven baronies; in which are Cavan, and Belturbet, market-towns, and Kilmore, a bishop's see.

9. Monaghan, containing five baronies; in which are Monaghan, Clounish, Glashlough, and Castleblaney, neither of them boroughs.

## LESSON XIX.

### *Continuation of IRELAND.*

Q. WHICH are the counties in the province of Leinster?

A. 1. Longford, containing six baronies; in which are Longford, St. John's Town, Granard, and Lanesborough, market-towns; and Ardagh, a bishop's see.

2. Westmeath, containing thirteen baronies; in which are Athlone, a borough-town, and Baltimore, a fort.

3. East-meath, or Meath, containing twelve baronies; in which are Trim, Athboy, Navan, Kells, Duleek, and Ratooth, market-towns.

4 Louth, containing five baronies ; in which are Dundalk, and Drogheda, or Tredah, borough-towns, the latter a county of itself.

5. Dublin, containing several baronies ; in which is Dublin the metropolis of the kingdom, an archbishop's see, a sea-port, and a university ; it sends two members to parliament, and the university sends one.

6. Wicklow, containing six baronies ; in which are Wicklow, Baltinglass, Carysfort, and Blessington, market-towns.

7. Kildare, containing ten baronies ; in which are Kildare, a bishop's see ; and Naas, Athy, and Harristown, market-towns.

8. King's county, containing eleven baronies ; in which are Philip's-town and Benhagher, market-towns.

9. Queen's county, containing eight baronies ; in which are Maryborough, Ballynakill, and Port-Arlington, market-towns.

10. Kilkenny, containing ten baronies ; in which are Kilkenny city and borough, the seat of the bishop of Ossory ; and St. Kennis, or St. Canice, or Irish-town, joined to Kilkenny.

11. Carlow, containing five baronies ; in which are Carlow, a borough - town, and Laughlin, a bishop's see united to Fernes.

12. Wexford, containing nine baronies ; in which are Wexford, and New Ross, borough-towns ; also Fernes, a bishop's see.

Q. Which are the counties in the province of Munster?

A. 1. Clare or Thomond, containing nine baronies; in which are Ennis, a borough-town; Killaloe, a bishop's see, to which Kilfenora is united; and Clare, a market-town.

2. Tipperary, containing twelve baronies; in which are two boroughs, Cashel, an archbishop's see, and Clonmel, the county-town.

3. Limerick, containing eleven baronies and one borough-town, Limerick, which is a bishop's see.

4. Kerry, containing eight baronies; one borough-town, Tralee, and Ardford, a bishop's see, united to Limerick, as is Aghadoe, in the same county.

5. Cork, containing nineteen baronies; in which are Cork city, a bishop's see, and the most trading town in the kingdom next to Dublin; Youghall, Bandon-Bridge, Kinsale, and Mallow, borough-towns; Ross and Cloyne, bishops' sees. The former is united to Cork.

6. Waterford, containing seven baronies; in which are Waterford and Dungarvan, borough-towns. Waterford is a bishop's see; and so is Lismore, but it is united to Waterford.

Q. Which are the counties in the province of Connaught?

A. 1. Mayo, containing nine baronies; Killala, a bishop's see, Castlebar, Mayo, and Foxford, market-towns.

2. Sligo, containing six baronies; Sligo, a borough-town, Achonry, a bishop's see united to Killala, and Castleconner.

3 Leitrim, containing five baronies; in which are James-town, Carrick, and Leitrim, market-towns.

4. Roscommon, containing six baronies; three market-towns, Roscommon, Boyle, and Tulsk; and Elphin, a bishop's see.

5. Galway, containing seventeen baronies; Galway; a borough-town, Tuam, the see of an archbishop, and Clonfert, a bishop's see.

Q. What is the general character of the Irish?

A. They are commonly well made, strong, active, haughty of spirit, careless of their lives, patient in cold and hunger, constant in love, light of belief, and greedy of glory.

Q. What are the chief commodities of Ireland?

A. Salt beef and pork, hides, tallow, butter, cheese, honey, wax, salt, hemp, great quantities of linen, pipe-staves, wool, frieze, &c.

N.B. The dominions of England were formerly of larger extent in Europe, several provinces in France being subject to it: at present the English have Gibraltar in Spain; the island of Ceylon, vast territories in Hindostan, and the Peninsula of India in Asia;\* some few possessions in Africa; large tracts of land in North America, more extensive than Great Britain itself; many islands in the West Indies; a settlement in New Holland, and Norfolk Island near it.

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\* The English East India Company are in the possession of territories in the East Indies, of greater extent by far than Great Britain and Ireland together.

## LESSON XX.

## NORWAY.

**Q.** WHAT is the situation of Norway?

**A.** Norway is the most northern kingdom in Europe; on the north it has the Icy Sea; Sweden on the east; on the west the Northern Ocean; and the German Ocean south. It lies between latitude 58 d. 30 m. and 71 d. 30 m. and longitude east of London between 4 and 30.

**Q.** How is Norway divided?

**A.** Into four large governments, viz. Aggarhuus, Berghen, Drontheim, and Wardhus, in which is the Norwegian Finmark or Lapland. The chief towns are Berghen and Christiania. Norway is the most mountainous country in the world.

**Q.** What other places belong to Norway?

**A.** The Islands of Iceland and Ferro. Iceland is divided into four parts; the capital is Skalholt; it has a volcano, called Hecla, and a boiling fountain, named Geyser. The Isles of Ferro have only some villages and hamlets.\*

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\* Most of the country consists of rocks, forests, and mountains; in the valleys are a good breed of black cattle and little horses.

Its commodities are deals, masts, pitch, tar, iron, copper, dried fish, train oil, filberts, butter, tallow, hides, and furs. There is no corn in the northern parts, and but little in the south, so that the poor eat dried fish instead of bread, and the rich get corn in exchange for their commodities.

The only rivers in Norway that carry vessels are Teno in the north, and Galiva in the south, but it has many creeks and harbours. It was formerly a province of Denmark, but has lately been transferred to Sweden.

## LESSON XXI.

## DENMARK.

**Q.** How is the kingdom of Denmark bounded?

**A.** The country is surrounded by the sea, except on the south, where the river Elder separates it from the duchy of Holstein. On the W. and NW. is the German Ocean; on the NE. are the entrances into the Baltic, named Cattegat, and the Sound; and on the E. the Baltic itself.

**Q.** Of what extent is Denmark?

**A.** It lies between latitude 54d. 30m. and 57d. 30 m. north, and betwixt 8 d. 45 m. and 12d. east longitude from London.

**Q.** How is Denmark divided?

**A.** Into the continent westward and the islands to the east.

**Q.** What part of Denmark is on the continent?

**A.** The peninsula of Jutland, formerly called Cimbria, the south part of which is the duchy of Sleswick, beyond which is Holstein, now entirely possessed by the King of Denmark. Lunenburgh has also been lately added to its territories.

**Q.** Which are the Islands of Denmark?

**A.** Zealand, Funen, Laland, Falster, and some less considerable in the Baltic Sea; it has also others in the ocean.

**Q.** Which are the chief towns in Denmark?

**A.** Copenhagen, the capital of the kingdom, in the Isle of Zealand; Elsineur, by the Straits of the



Sound ; Odensey, in the Island of Funen ; Alburgh, Arhusen, Rypen, and Sleswick.

Q. What is the Strait of the Sound ?

A. A narrow channel of the sea, which forms the entrance to the Baltic.

Q. What are the government and religion of Denmark ?

A. The government is at present an absolute monarchy ; the religion is the Lutheran protestant, introduced in 1539. It is under the direction of six bishops, who reside at Copenhagen, Odensey, Wiburgh, Alburgh, Rypen, and Arhusen. There are very few Catholics in Denmark.\*

[*N. B. Rehearse the foregoing Lessons.*]

## LESSON XXII.

### SWEDEN.

Q. WHAT is the situation of Sweden ?

A. Sweden has Russia and part of the Baltic on the east ; Norway and the Cattegat on the west ; the Baltic Sea, south ; and Finmark on the north.

Q. How is Sweden divided ?

A. Sweden contains Sweden Proper, Gothland, Schonen, Finland, and Swedish Lapland.

Q. What else is worthy of notice in Sweden.

A. The Islands Aland, Gothland, and Oeland ; the gulfs of finland and Bothnia ; some consi-

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\* The soil of the country is very good for corn and pasture : here is much fish, wild fowl, and most kinds of wild beasts. Its chief commodities are fish, tallow, furniture for ships, ox-hides, buckskins, fir-wood, and wainscot.

The people in general are reckoned clownish, but industrious, honest, strong, brave, and civil to strangers.

derable towns, which are Stockholm the capital; Upsal, and Lunden; Gottenburgh, and Bahus.

Q. What kind of Government is that of Sweden?

A. The government was despotic till the death of Charles the Twelfth. Since which it has been governed by the king and four estates\* of the kingdom, viz. nobility, clergy, burghers, and peasants, which compose the senate of the kingdom; and the religion is, as in Denmark, the Lutheran protestant, under the direction of the archbishop of Upsal and seven bishops.†

### LESSON XXIII. MUSCOVY OF RUSSIA.

Q. How is Muscovy divided?

A. Into north and south, which contain thirty-

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\* A great revolution happened in the year 1772; those called the Estates having greatly abused their power to the dissatisfaction of the majority of the people, the late king, Gustavus III., assumed the powers invested in their kings by the ancient constitution, without any effusion of blood. At the death of the late monarch, he was succeeded by Charles-John Bernadotte, (formerly a general in the service of Buonaparte, late emperor of France,) who was first raised to the rank of Crown-Prince, and afterwards elevated to the throne, with the title of King of Sweden and Norway.

† The country abounds with lakes; most of its rivers rise from the lakes or from the mountains in Norway; but none of them are navigable, being extremely rapid in their course, or obstructed with cataracts and rocks.

Its islands are so numerous in and about the lakes and gulfs, and on the coasts of the Baltic, that several thousands of them are reckoned to be inhabited, and the rest are desert rocks.

The air is very cold, its winter lasts nine months, and it has neither spring nor autumn.

The heat of the summer, which immediately succeeds the winter, is almost as intolerable as the cold; it comes suddenly, yet the air is generally clear, dry, and very wholesome.

The country abounds with copper, and iron mines, and supplies most part of Europe with those commodities; as also with masts, planks, oaks, deal-boards, tallow, hemp, &c.

four provinces, eighteen in the north, and sixteen in the south.

**Q.** What is worthy of notice in Muscovy ?

**A.** The city of Moscow ; the capital, Petersburg, a town entirely new built by Peter the First, in Ingria : Archangel, a town formerly of great trade, but the chief of it is now transferred to Petersburg ; Smolensko and Kiow, on the ancient frontier of Poland ; the lakes Ladoga and Onega ; the rivers Wolga, Nieper, Don, and Dwina.

**Q.** What is the government of Russia ?

**A.** The government is despotic ; the sovereign is styled Czar or Czarina, but more frequently of late, Emperor, or Empress. This very extensive empire has greatly increased in trade, wealth, and populousness, within the present century.

The religion by law established is that of the Greek Church, under a patriarch and thirty-three archbishops and bishops.\*

\* We must distinguish between the empire of Muscovy, or Russia, and the country properly so called.

The empire extends from the Gulf of Livonia, or Riga, on the west, to the sea of Japan or Corea, east ; the whole length almost of the north part of Europe and Asia from west to east ; and from the Euxine and Caspian seas on the south, to the Icy or great Tartarian Ocean on the north ; and to the frontiers of China upon the south east ; according to the map sent by Ysbrand Ides, the czar's ambassador to China ; by which it appears that the length of the empire from east to west is about 4,300 miles, and the breadth from south to north about 1,800.

But Muscovy in Europe reaches only from the Gulf of Riga, on the west, to the rivers Irtis and Oby, or Muscovite Tartary on the east ; viz. from longitude east from London 24 d. 25 m. to 60 d. 40 m., and from the Uxine or Black Sea, on the south, latitude 46 d., to the farthestmost known parts of Nova Zembla, on the north, in the latitude of 76 d.

The Russian forests consist chiefly of firs, which are reckoned

## LESSON XXIV.

## POLAND.

Q. WHAT was the situation of Poland ?

A. It lay between lat. 48 d. and 55 d. north, and between longitude 14 d. and 32 d. east from London.

Q. What were the boundaries of Poland ?

A. On the east, Little Tartary and part of Russia; on the west, Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania; on the north, part of Russia, Livonia, and the Baltic Sea; and on the south, Hungary, Transylvania, and Moldavia.

Q. Of what extent was Poland ?

A. The greatest extent from Transylvania south to Livonia on the north, was 600 miles; and from Germany on the west, to Russia on the east, 781 miles.

Q. How was Poland divided ? \*

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the tallest trees, and the best suited for masts, of any in the world, and of birch.

The air of this country is excessively cold, especially in the northern parts, where the ice and snow generally continue nine months; but the southern provinces are in summer subject to scorching heats for six weeks together.

The Russians are generally of vigorous and hale constitutions, rude, deceitful, and very ignorant; but within the last fifty years, through the great encouragement of the czar Peter the Great and his successors, they are much improved in arts, and sciences, and are become well skilled in the art of war, which they have lately carried on with great success against the Turks and French.

\* Poland has been for some years in a very calamitous situation by intestine divisions, wherein much blood has been shed; and in 1772 it was dismembered of some of its most valuable provinces by the emperor of Germany, the empress of Russia, and the king of Prussia; who divided the remainder between them in 1794.

By a new arrangement, concluded in 1815, Russia became possessed of three-fourths of this country, with a population of about ten millions. With this it obtained the city of Warsaw. Cracow now belongs to Austria.

A. Into the kingdom of Poland, which contained twenty-two palatinates; and the duchy of Lithuania, which contained nine palatinates, and seven governments, called captain's places.

Q. What was worthy of notice in Poland?

A. The chief cities were—Cracow, its ancient capital; Warsaw, the king's place of residence; and Vilna, capital of Lithuania. Dantzic, a free and trading town, was, till late years, under the protection of Poland. The government was elective monarchical mixed. 30,000 Poles perished at the siege of Warsaw carried on by the Russians in 1794.\*

## LESSON XXV.

### AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS.

Q. ARE not the Austrian dominions very extensive?

A. They embrace many ancient kingdoms and states: as the Archduchy of Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, a large part of Poland, the Venetian States, and Lombardy, including the duchies of Mantua and Milan.

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\* In Poland, before its entire conquest, gentlemen and noblemen were the same. They were sovereign princes on their own estates, and had the power of life and death over their tenants.

The Polish ladies were modest, very submissive to their husbands, and asked upon their knee for every thing they wanted.

The peasants were born slaves, and sold by their masters as appurtenances to the estate.

An attempt was made in the year 1791 to form a new constitution for Poland, upon such principles of liberty as tended greatly to benefit the condition of the lower classes of the people; but it was no sooner agreed to and adopted, than the Empress of Russia, by force of arms, compelled the Poles to reject it.

**Q.** What do you now mean by the Archduchy of Austria?

**A.** It is partly the same with ancient Panonia: the Vindobona of the Romans is modern Vienna.

**Q.** How is the Archduchy of Austria bounded?

**A.** On the north by Bohemia and Moravia; on the east by Hungary; on the south by Stiria; and on the west by Bavaria.

**Q.** How is it divided?

**A.** Into Upper and Lower Austria: the capital of the latter is Vienna.

**Q.** How are the Austrian dominions distinguished in modern times?

**A.** 1. Into *Interior* Austria, including Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Friula, and Trieste.

2. *Upper* Austria, or the Tyrolese.

3. *Anterior* Austria, including the Brisgaw, Austrian territories in Swabia, &c. the kingdom of Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia; the kingdom of Hungary, Illyricum, including Dalmatia, Croatia, and Sclavonia; Transylvania, the province of Buckorina, and those of Galicia, and Lodomeria, being that part of Poland acquired by Austria.

**Q.** Are there not Austrian Netherlands?

**A.** Yes: but they are now united to Holland, and form a part of the kingdom of the Low Countries.

**Q.** What is the extent of the Austrian dominions?

**A.** From the frontiers of Switzerland to the utmost limits of Transylvania, the length may be reckoned at about 700 miles; and from the Bug,

between Austria and Prussia, to the Save, which separates the Austrian from the Turkish sovereignty, it may be 520 miles.

Q. What is the population reckoned at?

A. About 20,000,000; that of Hungary and Transylvania being estimated at four millions and a half.

Q. What is the predominant religion of the Austrian states?

A. The Roman Catholic, with a considerable degree of toleration. Protestants are found in Bohemia and Moravia, and at Vienna, but they chiefly abound in Transylvania. In Hungary, the Protestants are equal in number to the Roman Catholics.

Q. What is the form of government?

A. It is an hereditary monarchy approaching to absolute power. Hungary, however, retains its aristocratical senate; and even Austria has its states, consisting of clergy, peers, knights, and burgeses, which meet occasionally at Vienna.

Q. Are not the Hungarians celebrated in history?

A. Yes: they have long been distinguished as the *brave Hungarians*, who have often valiantly defended their ancient laws; though the peasants are still in a state of villanage or slavery.

Q. Was not the slavery of the lower orders suppressed by the Emperor Joseph II.?

A. The Empress Theresa, in 1760, defined the rights of the landlords and peasants; and Joseph in 1786, having suppressed villanage in Bohemia and Moravia, extended a similar freedom to Hungary.

Q. How will you describe the manners of the Austrians ?

A. They are cold but civil : the women are devoid of mental accomplishments ; they retain the custom of dressing little girls like women, with high powdered hair and hoops.

Q. What are the chief towns of the Austrian dominions ?

A. Vienna, (the capital,) Milan, Venice, Prague, Presburg, Buda, Cracow, and Trieste.

Q. Which are the most noted rivers ?

A. The Danube, the Tiess, the Save, Drave, Inn, Elbe, and Adige, with others of less note.

Q. What are the principal manufactures of this vast country ?

A. Vienna is celebrated for her silks, gold and silver lace, cloths, stuffs, linen, porcelaine, and silver plate.

Bohemia, for beautiful glass and paper.

Austria Proper, and the southern provinces, for horses, cattle, corn, flax, and saffron.

The fertile parts of Hungary produce corn, rice, rich Tokay wines, and tobacco.

Venetian mirrors retain their ancient reputation.

Q. Are not these dominions celebrated likewise for their mineral productions ?

A. Yes ; iron, lead, tin, copper, quicksilver, and silver are found in abundance here. The iron of Stiria, supplies the finest steel. The single hill of Vogelberg has yielded in a year, 300,000 pounds weight of mercury.



**Q.** Are not the mines themselves deserving of notice?

**A.** The descent into the quicksilver mines is by stone stairs, and the length of some of the galleries is computed at 1580 feet; and the salt mines, eight miles south of Cracow, exhibit many magnificent galleries and chambers supported by vast pillars of salt. The miners work by intervals of eight hours.

**Q.** Which are the principal mountains?

**A.** The Rhœtian or Tyrolese Alps, and the Carpathian mountains, which bound Hungary on the north and east.

*[This may be divided into two Lessons.]*

## LESSON XXVI.

### PRUSSIA.

**Q.** How is Prussia situated?

**A.** It has Courland and the Baltic on the north, Russia on the east, Germany on the west, and the Austrian dominions on the south.

**Q.** Is it an extensive country?

**A.** The Prussian dominions were formerly very limited; but by the acquisition of Silesia and a part of Poland, and lately of a part of Saxony, it has become a considerable empire.

**Q.** How is Prussia divided?

**A.** Into Royal Prussia, which lies on the west of the Vistula; Ducal Prussia on the east, and Polish Prussia, which formerly made part of Poland.

**Q.** Is Polish Prussia an important part of that country?

A. The acquisitions in Poland are of the greatest consequence to Prussia; it possesses many of the chief cities and ports of Poland.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Prussia?

A. Berlin the capital, Königsberg, Breslaw, and Dantzic, a celebrated independent city and seaport.

Q. Which are the chief rivers?

A. The Vistula, the Pregel, and the Elbe and the Memel.

Q. What religion is established in Prussia, and by what form is it governed?

A. The established religion is an union of the Lutheran and Calvinistic systems; but there is a universal toleration granted to all the religious sects and parties, which has been found highly beneficial to the prosperity and harmony of the country. The government is under an absolute monarch.

Q. Have they any colonies?

A. No foreign colonists have ever emigrated from Prussia. The great object with the late sovereigns has been to improve their own country.\*

## LESSON XXVII.

### GERMANY.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of Germany?

A. Germany, or the Holy Roman Empire, has

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\* Prussia has many large forests, which abound with venison and wild fowl; here are also some buffaloes: the whole country abounds with fine rivers, which yield plenty of most kinds of fish, and on the sea coasts are obtained large quantities of amber.

on the north, the Baltic Sea, Denmark, and the German Ocean; on the east, Prussia and Bohemia, Austria, and Hungary; on the south, Italy and Switzerland; and on the west, France, and the kingdom of the Netherlands. It lies between lat. 47 d. and 54 d. 20 m. north,

Q. What is Germany?

A. An empire, consisting of several principalities and lordships, which are commonly divided into nine circles: 1. Austria, 2. Bavaria, 3. Swabia, 4. Franconia, 5. Upper Saxony, 6. Lower Saxony, 7. Westphalia, 8. Lower Rhine, 9. Upper Rhine.

Q. How is the Circle of Austria bounded; and what does it contain?

A. Austria, which is part of the Austrian dominions, has Bohemia, Moravia, and Bavaria, on the north; Bavaria and Switzerland on the west; Italy on the south; and Hungary on the east. It contains the hereditary countries of the house of Austria, with the bishoprics of Trent and Brixon, and other principalities: the capital city is Vienna on the Danube.

Q. How is the Circle of Bavaria bounded; and what does it contain?

A. Bavaria has Bohemia and Austria east; Franconia and Swabia west; and Austria south. Besides the kingdom of Bavaria, the Circle of Bavaria contains the archbishopric of Saltzburg, and several other states. The capital is Munich.

Q. How is the Circle of Swabia bounded; and what does it contain?

A. Swabia has France on the west; Switzerland on the south; Bavaria on the east; and Franconia on the north. It contains the kingdom of Wurtemberg, marquisate of Baden, some principalities, and other small states.

Q. How is the Circle of Franconia bounded; and what does it contain?

A. It is situated in the centre of the empire, is very populous and fruitful; it has Upper Saxony and the Rhenish Circles on the north; Bohemia and Bavaria east; Swabia south. In it are the bishoprics of Bamberg, Wurtzburg, and Eichstett; the dominions of the grand master of the Teutonic order; the marquisates of Culmbach and Anspach; some small counties; with the town and territory of Nuremberg.

Q. How is the Circle of Upper Saxony bounded; and what does it contain?

A. Upper Saxony has Franconia and Bohemia on the south; the Circles of the Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony on the west; Lower Saxony and the Baltic on the north; and Prussia on the east. It contains the kingdom of Saxony; the marquisate and electorate of Brandenburg; and Lusatia.\*

Q. How is the Circle of Lower Saxony bounded; and what does it contain?

A. Lower Saxony has part of Denmark and the

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\* It is about 80 miles long and 70 broad; and is divided into Upper Lusatia, which belongs to the elector of Saxony, and the Lower to the duke of Saxony-Merseburgh, all but five cities, which have, for a great length of time, belonged to the house of Brandenburg. Its capital is Gorlitz.

Baltic Sea on the north ; Westphalia on the west ; it borders to the southward on the Upper Rhine and Upper Saxony, and has Upper Saxony on the east. It contains the kingdom of Hanover, the duchies of Brunswick, Lunenburgh, Holstein, Mecklenburgh, Bremen, Lubec, &c.

Q. How is the Circle of Westphalia bounded ; and what does it contain ?

A. Westphalia has the German Ocean on the north ; Lower Saxony on the east ; the kingdom of the Low Countries and France on the west ; and the Rhenish Circles on the south. It contains the bishopric of Munster, Osnabruck, and the duchies of Cleves and Burg ; the principality of Minden ; the counties of Mark and Oldenburgh, with some others.

Q. How is the Circle of the Lower Rhine bounded ; and what does it contain ?

A. This Circle has Swabia on the south ; France on the west ; the Upper Rhine and Franconia on the east ; and Westphalia to the north. It contains such parts of the archbishoprics and electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, and the electorate and palatinate of the Rhine, as lie to the east of the Rhine, with several other small estates.

Q. What does the Circle of the Upper Rhine contain ?

A. The landgravate of Hesse ; Weteravia ; the counties of Hanau, Waldeck, and some others ; with the bishopric of Fulda.

[This may be divided into two or three Lessons.]

## LESSON XXVIII.

*Sequel to GERMANY.*

**Q.** WHICH are the chief towns of Germany?

**A.** Vienna in Austria, long the residence of the emperor of that house; Munich, the capital of Bavaria, Dresden of Saxony; Berlin of Brandenburg; Heidelberg of the Palatinate; and Hanover, the capital of the kingdom of the same name.

**Q.** What other considerable towns are in Germany?

**A.** Several free and imperial towns; Hamburgh, Augsburg, Nuremburg, Frankfort on the Maine, Lubec, Ratisbon, and some others.

**Q.** Are there no other towns worthy of notice in Germany?

**A.** There are Bremen, Magdeburg, Brunswick, Leipsic, Munster, Wurtzburg, Dusseldorp, and many others, subject to different princes of the empire.

**Q.** Which are the chief rivers of Germany?

**A.** The Danube, which runs through the greatest part of Germany, from west to east; the Rhine, which runs along its western borders; the Elbe, which rises in Bohemia, and running in a north-west direction discharges itself into the North Sea; and the Oder, which has its source on the borders of Moravia and Silesia.

**Q.** What are the predominant forms of religion in Germany?

A. The Catholic, the Lutheran, and Calvinistic, each prevailing in different parts of Germany. The Catholic in the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, in Bavaria, in the Palatinate, in the three ecclesiastical electorates, in the episcopal principalities, or abbeys, and in some imperial towns.

Q. In what states are the Lutheran, and Calvinistic opinions predominant?

A. Lutheranism, which began in Germany in the year 1517, is adhered to in the Circles of Upper and Lower Saxony; in part of Westphalia, Swabia, and the Upper Rhine. Calvinism, which began in France about the year 1530, is predominant in the states of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, the electorate of Brunswick Lunenburg, Holstein, the duchy of Mecklenburg, the county of Hanau, the electorate of Brandenburg, and many parts of Westphalia.

## LESSON XXIX.

### SWITZERLAND, or the HELVETIC REPUBLIC.\*

Q. WHAT is Switzerland?

A. Switzerland is a country which was possessed by small independent states, called the Thirteen Cantons, under different forms of govern-

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This country lies the highest of any in Europe, is extremely mountainous, especially towards the south, and not very fruitful. Helvetia was anciently the name of the country.

ment; some being governed by a few principal people, or an aristocracy; and others by magistrates chosen by the people, or a democracy. These, with some other states, of which some were their allies, others their subjects, are now united into one Republic, called the Helvetic.

Q. How is Switzerland bounded?

A. It has Swabia on the north; Italy on the south; France on the west; and Tyrol on the east.

Q. How is Switzerland divided?

A. Into twenty-one Cantons. Bern, Zurich, Lucerne, Uri, Schwitz, Unterwalden, Zug, Glaris, Basil, Friburgh, Soleure, Schafhausen, Appenzel,\* St. Gall, Turgovia, Argovia, Baden, Vaud, Grisons, Vessin, and Valais.

Q. Which are the most considerable Cantons?

A. Bern, Zurich, Lucerne, and Friburgh.

Q. Which are the most considerable towns in Switzerland?

A. Bern, the capital of the Republic, Zurich, Basil, Lucerne, Friburgh, Soleure, and Lausanne.

Q. What else is remarkable in Switzerland?

A. The lakes of Geneva, Constance, Neufchatel, and Zurich; the rivers—Rhine, Rhone, Inn, and Adda, these having their sources in those mountains of the Alps which are chiefly occupied by the Swiss.

Q. What are the predominant forms of religion in the Helvetic Republic?

A. The Cathoic in some Cantons, the Protes-

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\* They were called till lately the Thirteen Cantons.



tant in others, and in some both communions. The two persuasions live in the utmost harmony.

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## LESSONS XXX. and XXXI.

### FRANCE.

**Q. WHAT** is the government of France ?

**A.** France, one of the largest and best situated countries in Europe, was, till the year 1791, an absolute monarchy; it then became a republic, the chief magistrate of which was for some time styled *Consul*; afterwards it was governed by Buonaparte, under the title of Emperor; but at present it is again an absolute monarchy, the Bourbon family having been restored.

**Q.** What are the boundaries of France ?

**A.** Spain and the Mediterranean Sea to the south; Germany, Switzerland, and Italy to the east; the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the North Sea, and the British Channel to the north; and the Bay of Biscay to the west.

**Q.** Which are the chief mountains of France ?

**A.** The Alps, which divide it from Italy; the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from Spain, and the Vosges, on the borders of Franche Comté and Alsace.

**Q.** Which are the principal rivers of France ?

**A.** The Seine, the Loire, the Rhone, and the Garonne; these are all navigable except the Rhone, which is extremely rapid.

**Q.** Are there not many canals in France ?

**A.** They are very numerous; but the most dis-

tinguished is that of Languedoc; 180 miles long, which forms a junction between the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea.

Q. What is the religion of France?

A. The religion by law established is that of the church of Rome; but the Royal Charter guarantees the freedom of religious worship to the reformed communions.

Q. How is France divided?

A. Formerly into provinces, but it is now divided into departments.

Q. Can you inform me what are the names of the departments?

A. The following table will exhibit the names of the ancient provinces, and the several departments answering to them, and the names of the chief towns belonging to each department.

TABLE.

<i>Ancient Provinces.</i>	<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Provence	4 { Basses-Alpes; Bouches-du- Rhône, Var, Vaucluse	{ Digne, Aix, Toulon, Avi- gnon
Dauphiné	3 { Hautes Alpes, Drome, Isere	{ Gap, Valence, Grenoble
Franche Comté	3 { Doubs, Jura, Haute-Saone	{ Besançon, Lonsle Saunier, Vesoul
Alsace	2 { Bas Rhin, Haut Rhin	{ Colmar, Stras- bourg
Lorraine	4 { Moselle, Meuse, Mo- selle, Vosges	{ Nancy, Bar-sur- Ornain, Metz, Epinal

<i>Ancient Provinces.</i>	<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
	16	
Champagne	4 { Ardennes, Aube, Marne, Haute-Marne	{ Mezieres, Troyes, Chalons- sur-Marne, Chaumont
Les deux Flan- dres	2 { Nord, Pas-de- Calais	{ Douai, Arras
Isle de France	6 { Aisné, Oise, Seine, Seine & Oise, Somme, Seine & Marne	{ Laon, Beauvais, Paris, Versailles, Amiens, Melun
Normandie	5 { Calvados, Eure, Manche, Ornet, Seine- Inférieure	{ Caen, Evreux, Coutances, Alen- çon, Rouen
Brétagne	5 { Côtes-du- Nord, Finis- terre, Isle et Vilaine, Loire-Inféri- eure, Morbi- han	{ St. Brieux, Quimper, Rennes, Nantes, Vannes
Haut et Bas Main	4 { Indre & Loire, Mayenne, Mayenné et Loire, Sarthe	{ Tours, Laval, Angers, Le Mans
Poitou	3 { Deux-Sèvres, Vendée, Vi- enne	{ Niort, Fontenay le Peuple, Poie- tiers
Orleanois	3 { Eure et Loire, Loire et Cher, Loiret	{ Chartres, Blois, Orleans
Berri	2 Indre, Cher	{ Chateauroux, Bourges
Nivernois	1 Nièvre	{ Nevers
Bourgogne	5 { Ain, Côte- d'or, Yonne, Saône & Loire, Rhône & Loire	{ Bourg, Dijon, Auxerre, Maçon Montbrison, Lyons

<i>Ancient Provinces.</i>	<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
	56	
Bourbonnois	1 Allier	Moulins
Marche	3 { Correge, Creuse, Haute Vienne	{ Tulle, Gueret, Limoges
Angoumois	1 Charente	Angoulême
Aunis	1 { Charente-In- férieure	Saintes
Perigord	1 Dordogne	Perigueux
Bordelois	4 { Gironde, Landes, Lot et Garonne, Gers	{ Bordeaux, Mont-de-Mar- san, Agen, Auch
Quercy	1 Lot	Cahors
Rouergue	1 Aveyron	Rhodesz
Bearn	1 { Basses Pyr- nées	Pau
Bigorre	1 { Hautes Pyr- nées	Tarbe
Couserans	1 Arriège	Tarascon
Rousillon	1 { Pyrénées Ori- entales	Perpignan
Languedoc	7 { Ardeche, Aude, Gard, Haute Garon- ne, Herault, Lozere, Tarn	{ Privas, Carcas- sonne, Nismes, Toulouse, Mont- pelier, Mende, Castres
Velay	3 { Cantal, Haute Loire, Puy-de- Dome	{ St. Fleur, Le- Puy, Claremont
Corse	2 Golo, Liamone	Bastia Ajaccio
	85	

St. Domingue	- -	5
Guadaloupe	- -	1
Martinique	- -	1
Cayenne	- -	1
St. Lucia et Tobago	-	1

85

94

	94
Granada - - -	1
L'Isle de Bourbon ou Réunion	1
L'Isle de France - -	1
Indes Orientales - -	1
	—
	98

**Q.** Which are the principal towns of France?

**A.** Paris, the capital of France, is, next to London, the largest and most considerable city of Europe.. The other principal towns are Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Lisle.

**Q.** Which are the most considerable islands near and belonging to France?

**A.** Near Toulon are the isles of Hyeres, which are the same as Homer's isle of Calypso. On the western coast are the isles of Oleron, Rhe, Yeu, Normoutier, and Belleisle. The isle of Ushant is the most westerly headland in France.

**Q.** Has not France some other dominions?

**A.** It holds some valuable islands in the West Indies; also some forts and settlements on the Senegal river. On the Asiatic continent it has likewise several possessions. Each of these will be spoken of in its proper place.\*

\* The air of France is very healthy, the soil productive of all sorts of corn and excellent wine; hemp, flax, and saffron, are also obtained; silk is procured by the breed of the silk-worm in the southern provinces; in which part likewise light woollen gowns are chiefly manufactured.

The general character of the people is, that they are polite, active, and inconstant, with much fluency and volubility of speech;

## LESSON XXXII.

## THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.

**Q.** WHAT do you mean by the kingdom of the Netherlands ?

**A.** The Belgic provinces, which were formerly subject to the house of Austria, and afterwards to France, were by the peace of 1814 incorporated with Holland and the duchy of Luxemburgh, and formed into a kingdom under this name.

**Q.** How is it situated ?

**A.** It is bounded by France on the south, by Germany on the east, and by the North Sea or German Ocean on the north and west.

**Q.** What is the religion generally professed in the Netherlands ?

**A.** The Roman Catholic in the Belgic division, Malines or Mechlin is the metropolitan see ; besides which there are nine or ten bishoprics : of these the principal are those of Bruges, Antwerp, Ghent ; but in the Dutch part, the Protestant under the Calvinistic form prevails. By the new constitution all other professions of religion are allowed.

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they have a graceful and winning deportment ; are airy and gallant. Both gentlemen and citizens live more sparingly in their diet than the English, feeding chiefly on boiled meats and soups. They are distinguished for a ready conception, and by their attainments in literature, arts and sciences. The women of this country are conspicuous for their wit, good sense, and cultivated understandings. The French are a brave people, fond of glory, and act from a nice sense of honour. They are well skilled in the military art, have of late made considerable advances in manufactures and commerce, and have become powerful at sea.

**Q.** How do you describe the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the Netherlands?

**A.** They are a mixture of those of their neighbours, the Dutch and French. The lower classes are fond of religious pageantry.

**Q.** What are the Dutch celebrated for?

**A.** For the extreme cleanliness observable in their houses and streets. Their dress is calculated for warmth, and not for elegance. Their great characteristic is the love of gain. They frequent the theatre, and are passionately fond of flowers.

### LESSON XXXIII.

#### *Sequel of the NETHERLANDS.*

**Q.** Which are the chief cities?

**A.** The three principal ones of the ancient Netherlands are Brussels, Ghent, and Antwerp. Brussels contains 80,000 inhabitants, and is beautified by many fine buildings and fountains. Ghent is built on a number of little islands formed by four rivers and many canals. At Antwerp there is a strong citadel; and there are still some remains of its ancient commerce and manufactures.

**Q.** What are the chief towns of Holland?

**A.** Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Leyden, (a university town,) Haarlem, Delft, the Hague, and Utrecht.

**Q.** What is the population estimated at?

**A.** About 7,000,000, and the extent of territory is supposed to be nearly 20,000 square miles.

**Q.** What other territories are subject to the Netherlands?

A. Some islands in the West Indies, and many very valuable islands in the South-eastern part of Asia, such as the Molucca Islands, Banda, and the settlement of Batavia on the Island of Java. On the continent of India they have Negapatam on the Coromandel coast, and Hugley in Bengal. In Africa they had the important settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, but it is now in the possession of the English.

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## LESSON XXXIV.

### SPAIN.

Q. How is Spain\* bounded?

A. It has the Bay of Biscay and the Kingdom of France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenean mountains, on the north; Portugal and the Atlantic on the west; the Mediterranean and the Atlantic on the south; and the Mediterranean on the east.

Q. How is the Kingdom of Spain divided?

A. It may be divided several ways: First, into the Kingdom of Castile, and that of Arragon. Secondly, according to the ecclesiastical provinces. Thirdly, into north and south; which last we shall follow, as being most in use.

Q. How many provinces does North Spain contain?

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\* Spain lies between lat. 35 d. 40 m. and 43 d. 50 m. north, and between west longitude 8 d. and east longitude 3 d.

It is 490 miles from the Straits of Gibraltar to Cape de las Pennas, and 445 east and west, where broadest, from the borders of Portugal, to Cape Palafugel in Catalonia, but is much indented by the sea and Portugal,



A. Eight : viz. Navarre, Leon, Old Castile, Arragon, Galicia, the principality of the Asturias, Biscay, and Catalonia ; the first four had formerly the title of kingdoms.

Q. Which are the provinces of South Spain ?

A. There are six of them : viz. New Castile, Andalusia, Valentia, Murcia, and Granada ; the last four had also the title of kingdoms.

Q. Which are the chief towns of North Spain ?

A. Pampeluna is the capital of Navarre ; Leon of the province of the same name, in which is also Salamanca, a university ; in Old Castile are Burgos and Valladolid ; in Arragon, Saragossa, its capital ; in Galicia, Saint Jago-di-Compostella ; in Asturias, Oviedo ; in Biscay, Bilboa and St. Sebastian ; in Catalonia, a large and fruitful province, the chief towns are Barcelona, Tarragon, and Tortosa.

Q. Which are the chief towns of South Spain ?

A. In New Castile are Madrid, a large well-built town, the capital of all Spain ; Toledo, heretofore the capital of a rich archbishopric ; and Alcala, a university.

Q. Name the other towns of South Spain.

A. Seville, Cadiz or Cales, a town of great trade, Gibraltar, in the possession of the English, and Corduba, in Andalusia ; Valentia and Alicant, in Valentia ; Murcia and Carthagenia, in Murcia ; Granada and Malaga, in Granada ; Majorca, the capital of the island of that name ; and Port Mahon in Minorca.

## LESSON XXXV.

*Sequel of SPAIN,*

**Q.** WHICH are the ecclesiastical provinces of Spain?

**A.** They are eight in number, under as many archbishops; namely, Toledo (primate of all Spain), Burgos, Compostella, Seville, Granada, Saragossa, Tarragon, and Valentia, with twenty-four bishops under them.

**Q.** Which are the rivers in Spain?

**A.** The chief rivers in Spain, all of which rise in it, are the Minho, the Douro, and the Tagus, which run into the ocean; the Ebro, the Xucar and the Segura, which run into the Mediterranean.

**Q.** Which are the mountains of Spain?

**A.** The Pyrenean, which part it from France; the mountains of Asturias, and several others in the kingdom of Leon, in Estremadura, and in New Castile.

**Q.** Which are the islands of Spain?

**A.** The chief islands, belonging to Spain, are those of Majorca, Minorca, and Yvica, in the Mediterranean Sea.

**Q.** Has Spain no other dominions?

**A.** It has several forts and islands in Africa, some islands in Asia, and until lately had large dominions in America, which are now formed into independent republics.

**Q.** Is not Gibraltar in Spain?

**A.** Yes: it is a promontory in the south of

Spain, but it has been in the possession of the English more than a century.\*

## LESSON XXXVI.

### PORTUGAL.†

Q. WHAT is Portugal?

A. An hereditary kingdom, several times parted from Spain; and is divided into Portugal properly so called, and Algarva, which had formerly the title of a kingdom.

Q. How would you characterize Portugal?

A. As one of the most abject powers in Europe. The great mass of the people are debased by indolence and superstition.

Q. What are the boundaries of Portugal?

A. Portugal has Galicia on the north, the rest of Spain east, and the Atlantic on the west and south; it is 350 miles from north to south, including

\* The government of Spain is monarchical, and females succeed on failure of males.

The people are grave, haughty, averse to labour, brave, with elevated notions of honour; amorous, but extremely jealous of their women, whom they guard and immure with great austerity; revengeful, and in gratifying their revenge they sometimes have recourse to assassination. They are moderate in their diet, but so habituated to indolence, that their minds are but little cultivated, and the country, for the last two centuries, has furnished few instances of men who have excelled in arts, sciences, or any branch of literature.

Their religion is that of the church of Rome, and they have a severe inquisition against the exercise of any other.

† The government, religion, language, and people of Portugal, are much like those of Spain. It had an inquisition, and the people were accounted the greatest bigots within the pale of the Romish church. The court of Portugal was driven by Buonaparte to its dominions in South America, whence it has recently returned; and for some time European Portugal was part of the theatre of war.

Algarva, and about 150 where broadest, from east to west.

Q. What are the provinces in Portugal?

A. Five; Entre Douro e Minho, Tralos-Montes, Beira, Estremadura, and Alentejo.

Q. What are the chief towns of these provinces?

A. Lisbon, an archbishopric, the capital of Estremadura and of the whole kingdom, a rich, trading, well-peopled city on the Tagus, two leagues from the sea; Braga, another archbishopric, with the bishoprics of Oporto, Lamego, Miranda, Viseo, Guarda, Coimbra (a university), Leira Portalegro, and Elvas.

Q. What other dominions has Portugal?

A. The Azores, or Western Islands, some forts on the continent of Africa, and Goa in Asia. Part of Guiana and Brazil in South America, which formerly belonged to Portugal, and from the last of which flowed most of its riches, have been erected into an independent state, under the title of the Empire of Brazil.

## LESSON XXXVII.

### ITALY.

Q. WHAT is Italy? \*

A. Italy is one of the finest and most agreeable countries in Europe, having the Alps on the north, and all the rest being surrounded by the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas.

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\* Italy lies betwixt 37 d. 45 m. and 46 d. 20 m. N. The length from NE. to SW. is about 700 miles, the greatest breadth is near 300; but the greatest breadth of the part between the Mediterranean and the Adriatic is not above 135; it has part of Switzerland and Germany on the north, France and the Mediterranean on the west and south, part of Germany and the Adriatic Sea on the east.

**Q.** How is Italy divided?

**A.** Into three parts; north, middle, and south.

**Q.** What does the north of Italy contain?

**A.** Lombardy, the Mantuan and Venetian territories, now subject to Austria; Savoy, Piedmont, and the Genoese States, under the dominion of the king of Sardinia; Parma and Placentia, under the sovereignty of the empress Maria Louisa; and some smaller states.

**Q.** Which are the chief towns of this district?

**A.** Turin, the capital, an archbishopric: Ivrea, Pignerol, Fossano, Saluzzo, and Aosta; Genoa, a very magnificent and trading city, which has a fine harbour; Oneglia; St. Remo; Savona, formerly a good sea-port; Milan, a rich well-peopled city and an archbishopric, protected by a strong fortress; Cremona, Tortona, Alessandria, Parma, and Placentia; Mantua, a strong fortress in the middle of a lake; Modena and Reggio; Bologna and Mirandola; Bergamo, a strong town; Crema and Verona; Venice, the finest and most populous city of Italy; Padua, Vicenza, and Udina.

## LESSON XXXVIII.

### *Continuation of ITALY.*

**Q.** WHAT does the middle part of Italy contain?

**A.** The grand duchy of Tuscany, the Pope's dominions, and the little republics of Lucca and San Marino.

**Q.** Which are the chief towns of the grand duchy of Tuscany?

A. Florence, the capital, (a large, handsome, well-built city,) Pisa, and Sienna; all of which are archbishoprics, and have universities; also Leghorn, a good sea-port.

Q. What are the Pope's dominions?

A. They are made up of temporal principalities formerly subject to the Pope, divided into nine provinces, of which three are north and six south.

Q. Which are the northern provinces?

A. The duchy of Urbino, unwholesome and barren; Perugiano, and Ancona.

Q. Which are the chief towns?

A. Urbino, an archbishopric; Pezzaro; Perugia; Ancona, which has a very fine port formed by art; and Loretto; the last three are bishoprics.

Q. Which are the southern provinces?

A. St. Peter's Patrimony, including Orvietana, and the duchy of Castro; Umbria, or the duchy of Spoleto; Campagna di Roma; Sabina; and Benevento, enclosed within the kingdom of Naples.

Q. Which are the chief towns?

A. Orvieto, Castro, Spoleto, Civita-Vecchia, and Rome, the capital of the Ecclesiastical States, and once of the world then known.

## LESSON XXXIX.

### *Continuation of ITALY.*

Q. WHICH are the southern parts of Italy?

A. The kingdoms of Naples and Sicily; the first of which is divided into four large provinces,

subdivided into several territories, or small provinces.

Q. Which are these four great provinces?

A. Abruzzo, Terra di Lavoro, Apulia, and Calabria; each of these contains three small provinces.

Q. Which are the provinces and towns of Abruzzo?

A. Abruzzo the *Farther*, in which are Acquila, Atri, and Teramo; Abruzzo the *Nether*, in this are Civita di Chieti, Lanciano, and Sulmona; and the county of Molise, in which are Molise, Trivento, and Isernia.

Q. Which are the provinces and towns of Terra di Lavoro?

A. Terra di Lavoro, properly so called, and the farther and nether principalities, of which the chief towns are Naples, the capital of the whole kingdom, a large and rich city, with a fine haven on the Mediterranean; Capua, Gaeta, and Monte-Cassino.

Q. Which are the other towns of these provinces?

A. In the farther principality are Monte-Marano, and Conza, with the duchy and archbishopric of Benevento, belonging to the Pope. In the nearer principality are Salerno and Amalfi.

Q. Which are the provinces and towns of Apulia?

A. The Capitanata, county of Bari, and territory of Otranto, in which are Lucera delli Pagani, Manfredonia, Bari, Tranf, Otranto, and Tarento.

Q. What is contained in Calabria?

A. The Basilicata, the nearer and the farther Calabria; the chief towns of which are Cirenza, Cozenza, Cantazaro, and Reggio. This country suffered considerably by earthquakes in the year 1783.

Q. How is Sicily divided?

A. Sicily is divided into three valleys, viz. of Demona, Mazara, and Noto; its chief towns are Messina, the capital, a large, rich, and trading city; Palermo, a large town with a sea-port; and Syracuse.

## LESSON XL.

### *Sequel of ITALY.*

Q. WHICH are the islands belonging to Italy?

A. Sicily above mentioned; Sardinia, an independent kingdom; Malta, and some others.

Q. What is contained in Sardinia?

A. It is divided into Cape Lagoduri, and Cape Cagliari: in the first is the town of Sarssari; in the second Cagliari, the capital of the island, an archbishopric and sea-port.

Q. Which are the other islands of Italy?

A. Malta, which formerly belonged to the order of knights of that name, but is now the property of England; its capital is La Valetta, the strongest town in the world; Elba, in which are Porto Longone and Porto Ferrajo; Lipari, with a town of the same name. The other islands are too inconsiderable for particular notice.



Q. Which are the mountains of Italy?

A. The Alps, which part it from France, Switzerland, and Germany; the Apennines, a ridge of mountains, which stretch lengthwise through the middle of Italy.

Q. What lakes are in Italy?

A. The most considerable are lakes Majo, Como, Guarda in the north; that of Perugia in the Perugian; with those of Celano, Lucina, and Verano, in the kingdom of Naples.

Q. Which are the principal rivers of Italy?

A. The Po, the Adige, the Tessino, Adda, and Tiber; and in the kingdom of Naples the following five, Garigliano, Volterno, Candelero, Brandano, and Agri.\*

\* The religion of Italy is that of the church of Rome; and there are courts of inquisition to stop the progress of any other. There are more bishoprics there than in any country in Europe; the kingdom of Naples alone having more than all France. The chief universities are Bologna, Rome, Padua, Sienna, Pisa, Turin, Naples, and Salerno.

This country is generally esteemed the garden of Europe, being very fertile, yielding in great abundance corn, wines, and fruit; which with rice, silks, velvets, taffetas, satins, grograms, fustians, gold wire, alum, glasses, &c. are their chief commodities.

It abounds with remains of antique monuments, triumphal arches, statues, &c.

The natives may be characterized as possessing good talents, which are seldom cultivated or exerted; but many men among the Italians have by their attainments in literature, arts, sciences, and general knowledge, proved themselves exceptions to this general character. The Italians are polite, lively, and and blindly superstitious; dissembling and revengeful. Jealousy was formerly carried to the highest extreme in Italy; now the very idea of it is ridiculed. Men of rank and fashion pass their time in frivolous attentions to the ladies, whose education and habits serve in general neither to improve their natural good sense, nor instinctive love of virtue.

## LESSON XLI.

## TURKEY in EUROPE.

Q. WHAT is Turkey in Europe ?

A. Those states of Europe which are subject to the Grand Seignior or Emperor of the Turks, whose European dominions, including the islands in the Archipelago, extend from lat. 34d. 50m. to 47d. 50m. which is 13 d. south and north; the breadth very unequal, but, where greatest to the north, about 14 d. and very narrow towards the south.

Q. How are these dominions divided ?

A. Into the northern and southern provinces,

Q. Which are the northern provinces ?

A. Nine ; — Bessarabia, Moldavia, Wallachia ; Croatia, part of which is subject to the Emperor ; Bosnia, Servia, Dalmatia, Bulgaria, and Romania ; but the first three are not properly under the Turk's dominion, but rather tributaries to, and protected by, him.

Q. Does not Little Tartary belong to Turkey ?

A. It did formerly ; but this, with several Asiatic provinces, has become subject to Russia.

Q. Has not Austria enriched herself also at the expense of Turkey ?

A. Yes ; Transylvania, Sclavonia, a part of Moldavia, and a great part of Croatia, have become subject to that power.

Q. Which are the chief towns of these provinces ?

A. Precop, Caffa, Bender, Jassay, Nicopoli,

**Sophia, and Constantinople, the capital of the whole Turkish empire; Adrianople, and Gallipoli.**

**Q. Which are the southern provinces?**

**A. Six; Macedonia, Albania, Thessalia, Livadia, Morea, and the islands.**

**Q. Which are the chief towns?**

**A. Salonichi, formerly Thessalonica, a sea-port; Agios Laura, Larissa, Tricala; Atines or Fetines, formerly Athens; Lepanto, Stives or Thebes, Corinth, Napoli di Romania, and Malvasia.**

**Q. Which are the islands belonging to Turkey in Europe?**

**A. All those situate in the Archipelago; the chief of which are Negropont, Sciro, Andro, Naxia, and Candia, or Crete.**

**Q. What constitutes the republic of the Seven Islands.**

**A. Corfu, Paxu, Santa Mora, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante, and Cerigo, once belonging to Venice, afterwards formed into an independent republic, but now subject to Great Britain.**

**Q. Does not the Turk protect some other state in Europe?**

**A. He protects the small republic of Ragusa in Dalmatia, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea; The chief towns of which are Ragusa and Stagno, with some islands.**

**Q. What religion do the Turks profess?**

**A. The established religion of Turkey is the Mohammedan, but in this part of the empire perhaps two thirds are Greek Christians. The Mufti or**

Mohammedan pontiff presides at Constantinople, but his power has rarely interfered with the civil government.

Q. What are the other orders in this religion ?

A. Next to the pontiff are the Moulahs, who are doctors of the law ; from these are selected the inferior Muftis or judges ; the next class are the Imaums, who answer to our parish priests, and then come the Cadis, who administer justice in the towns and villages.

Q. What is the form of government ?

A. The Sultan is a despotic sovereign ; but is himself rigidly bound by the laws of the Koran.

Q. What are the chief manufactures of Turkey ?

A. They are chiefly in the hands of foreigners ; the Levant trade centres in Smyrna, and the Asiatic shore. Turkey carpets are highly celebrated, and the native products are currants, figs, saffron, silks, drugs, and marble from Paros.

*[N. B. Rehearse the Six foregoing Lessons.]*

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## LESSON XLII.

### ASIA.\*

Q. How is Asia divided ?

A. Into north and south, with the islands, which contain ten parts, four north and six south.

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\* The climate and soil differ according to situation.—In some places under the torrid zone, there is a perpetual spring, without those scorching heats, that are in other parts of the world under that zone : but most of Asia lies in the northern temperate zone : and what is beyond the Arctic Circle is subject to the same violent colds and frosts, which are common in countries under the same latitude.

**Q. What are the boundaries of Asia ?**

**A.** It has the Icy Sea on the north ; on the south the eastern or Indian Ocean ; Europe and Africa on the west ; and the northern Pacific Ocean on the east. It is comprehended between the lat. of 10 d. south, and of 78 d. north, including the islands.

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Upon the whole, it may be reckoned the most fruitful and richest part of the world. It abounds with corn of all sorts, rice, excellent wines, and such delicate and curious fruits, under the torrid zone as are not to be found elsewhere. It furnishes not only every thing necessary for life and health, but all that avarice, vanity, and sensuality set a value upon ; it supplies most other parts of the world with the richest spices, drugs, plants, pearls, diamonds and other precious stones ; vast quantities of rich and curious silks, calicoes, muslins, tapestries, sables, and the richest furs ; coffee, tea, incense, cedar, &c. ; and it exceeds all nations in its curious manufactures of porcelain, varnishes, lacquers, and fine durable colours, Nature has also provided it with noble quarries of marble, jasper, alabaster, agate, &c.

But with all these advantages, the inhabitants in general appear at no time to have possessed a large share of happiness ; for most of them, except those who live in Tartary and other northern parts, have ever appeared effeminate, and swallowed up in luxury and idleness. As it is supposed to contain the spot on which the first pair of the human race were placed, so the important transactions which respect the Jewish and Christian dispensations from Heaven to mankind took place in this quarter of the globe. Idolatry and superstition have likewise spread, and here the religion of Mohammed was first propagated. The inhabitants have always been distinguished by a servile spirit and a readiness to yield to despotic government, especially in the eastern parts. At the same time it must be observed, that some among the Asiatics discover genius in various arts and sciences, especially the Chinese and other eastern nations, for which the Chinese in particular consider themselves as greatly superior to the rest of mankind, and boast that they were *born with two eyes*, whereas the rest of *mankind have but one*.

The greater part of the inhabitants of Asia are Mohammedans and Pagans. The former are divided into several sects ; and the divisions of the latter are endless. The religion of the Hindoos, who inhabit the country eastward of Persia, and westward of Cochin-China, as it is certainly of very great antiquity, so it is highly worthy the attention of the curious.

**Q.** Which are the northern parts of Asia?

**A.** Siberia, forming that part of the Russian empire which is situate in Asia; Great and Little Tartary; Georgia; Circassia, and some provinces of the Turkish empire; as Natolia, Caramania Syria, including Palestine, Armenia, and Diarbeck.

**Q.** How is Turkey in Asia bounded?

**A.** On the west by the straits of Constantinople, the Archipelago, and the Mediterranean; on the east by Persia, and Georgia; on the south by Arabia; and on the north by the Black Sea and Circassia. It lies betwixt lat. 29 d. and 45 d. north, and between longitude, 27 d. and 49 d. east.

**Q.** Which are the chief inland seas of Asia?

**A.** The Caspian Sea is the only inland sea pro-

Their Priests are called Brahmins; and the historic records, with the doctrines and mysteries which they embrace as truths, are deposited in certain books called the Bedas, which are written in a language known only to the priests, and called the Sanscrit: at least this language was not known until very lately when European curiosity and liberality obtained the disclosure of the sacred secret. The Hindoos, both priests and laity, abstain from animal food. The latter are divided into casts or tribes, which never intermarry, or in any way blend together. They lead very innocent and good lives; and would suffer death, rather than violate by their conduct any article of their faith. Here are abundance of Jews and Christians; the latter of them are divided into Greeks, who have their subdivisions, into some called the Christians of St. Thomas, &c.; and the papists have likewise introduced their doctrines into the empire of China, the Turkish dominions, and elsewhere, in such islands and places of the continent as are subject to France, Spain, and Portugal. Here is also a great number of protestants, especially in the Dutch and English dominions, and in the Danish factories.

The prevailing languages at present are the Arabic, Persian, Tartarian and Chinese. The Janapese is not in use beyond the island of Japan; but the Armenian is the commercial language used in Persia, Turkey, &c.

perly so called; but it possesses also the Red Sea or Arabian Gulf, the Gulfs of Persia, Siam, and Tonquin; the Bays of Bengal and Nankin; the Arabian Sea, the Yellow Sea, and the Seas of Japan and Ochotsk.

Q. Are there any great lakes in Asia?

A. The lake of Aral, About 100 miles east of the Caspian Sea, is 200 miles long and 70 broad: and the lake of Baikal, in Siberia, is 350 miles in length, and about 35 broad.

Q. Is not this called the *Holy Sea*?

A. It is, on account of the violent storms to which it is subject, and which the neighbouring inhabitants imagine to be supernatural.

Q. What is it that divides Asia from America?

A. A strait about forty miles broad, discovered first by Behring, and afterwards by Captain Cook. It is called Behring's Strait, from the discoverer, who was a Dane.

Q. Which are the principal Asiatic mountains?

A. The Uralian chain, which forms a boundary between Europe and Asia; and the Atlaian chain, reaching from the 70th to the 140th degree of longitude east of London; this last has different names in different parts.

Q. What are the prevailing governments in Asia?

A. They are universally despotic; the mildest is found in Arabia.

## LESSON XLIII.

## TURKEY, IN ASIA.

**Q.** WHICH are the chief towns in the Turkish provinces ?

**A.** Bursa, Smyrna, and Ephesus, in Natolia; Aleppo, Scanderoon or Alexandretta, Antioch, Tripoli, and Damascus, in Syria; Jerusalem, in Palestine. Prusa is a beautiful city, situate at the bottom of Olympus.

**Q.** Which are the other towns ?

**A.** Erzerum, in Armenia; Betlis, in Curdistan; Diarbekir, and Monsul, in Diarbeck; Bagdad and Bassora, in Irac-Arabi.

**Q.** What is Georgia ?

**A.** Georgia, or the Gurgistan, is a country divided into several small territories, which are betwixt the Black and the Caspian Seas; viz. Mingrelia, Caduel, Guriel, and Imeretta.

**Q.** Which are the chief mountains ?

**A.** Mount Taurus, Ararat, Libanus, Olympus and Ida.

**Q.** Which are the principal rivers in Turkey ?

**A.** The Euphrates, the Tigris, and the Meander.

**Q.** Is not the Dead Sea in Turkey ?

**A.** It is in Syria, a part of Turkey, and may be regarded as a lake rather than a sea, being only about 50 miles long and 12 broad. Towards the centre of Asia is a remarkable salt lake, 70 miles in length.



Q. What part of Turkey is called the *Holy Land* ?

A. It lies south of Natolia.

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## LESSON XLIV.

### SIBERIA.

Q. How is Siberia divided ?

A. Siberia, one of the largest countries in Asia, and part of the Russian empire, is eight hundred leagues from east to west, and three hundred from north to south, so may be divided into West and East Siberia ?

Q. What is contained in West Siberia ?

A. It lies between the river Lena and the mountains of Russia, and contains three sorts of people, Pagans or Mohammedans, Tartars, and Russians.

Q. What are the names of these people ?

A. The Pagans are called Samoieds, Vogulets, Ostiacks, Tongusi, and Buratti; and are supposed to be the ancient inhabitants of Siberia; the Tartars are the remains of those by whom the Muscovites conquered Siberia; and the Russians or Muscovites are the new inhabitants.

Q. Which are the towns of West Siberia ?

A. Tobolsk, the capital and residence of the governor-general; Tomskoi, and Jenisea.

Q. What is East Siberia ?

A. That part of it which from the river Lena reaches to the Southern Pacific Ocean; it was almost unknown till surveyed by order of the Czar Peter the First, and contains chiefly the peninsula of Kamtchatka.

**Q.** Are there not some islands belonging to Siberia?

**A.** The Kurilian Isles extend from the southern promontory of Kamtchatka, and are about twenty in number. They abound in foxes.

## LESSON XLV.

### TARTARY.

**Q.** WHAT is Tartary?

**A.** Tartary takes up the greater part of that division of northern Asia which extends from the sea of Azof to the seas of Ochotsk and Korea, which is about twelve hundred leagues, and is possessed by several different tribes of Tartars.

**Q.** What are the chief divisions of Tartary?

**A.** First, the barren plains on the north, called *Stepps*. Secondly, Great Buckharia to the south of the Argun mountains. Thirdly, the provinces of Sogd, Balk, and Gaur, south of the Ak Tau mountains.

**Q.** What are the different tribes of Tartars?

**A.** Tartars, properly so called, Calmucs and Mongols. Of the first sort are the Circassians, Daghestans, and Cubans, the nearest to Europe, betwixt the sea of Azof and the Caspian sea; these are tributaries to Russia.

**Q.** Which are the other Tartars properly so called?

**A.** The Nogais, at the mouth of the Volga; the Bulgars; the Casatchia Orad; the Caracalpacks; the Budziac Tartars, and the Usbecks, with the inhabitants of Little Tartary and the Crimea.

Q. Which are the chief towns of these Tartars ?

A. Azof, Petigord, Tarcow, Astracan, Belgorod, Turkestan, Samarcand, much fallen from its ancient state ; Buehara, and Cherson ; the last two are large and strongly fortified towns.

Q. What are the Calmuc Tartars ?

A. They are the Pagan Tartars ; their territories reach from the river Jaick, in Circassia, to the kingdom of Ava, on one side ; and on the other, to the territory of Jentsea : in the further part of this state resides the Dalai Lama, or high priest of the Calmuc and Mungol Tartars.

Q. Which are the towns of this part of Tartary ?

A. As their Khan and tribes called Contaish live in tents, there are few considerable towns, except in Little Buckharia, where is Caschgar, the capital, with Jerkeen and Luckzin.

Q. What are the Mungol Tartars ?

A. They are Pagans, and the most easterly ; their country is bounded by the East Sea, the great wall of China, the Calmucs, and Siberia ; it is above four hundred leagues from east to west, and about a hundred and fifty from north to south.

Q. How are these Mungol Tartars divided ?

A. Into several branches, the chief of which are the Calcha Mungols to the west, and the Nieuchew Mungols to the east : these last became masters of China in the year 1644, and govern it still.

Q. What are the principal rivers ?

A. The Jihon and the Sirr or Sihones ; and the most considerable lake is Aral, already noticed.

## LESSON XLVI.

## SOUTHERN ASIA.

Q. WHAT does Southern Asia contain ;

A. Arabia ; Persia ; the Mogul empire, or Hindostan ; the two peninsulas, as they are called, of India on this side the Ganges, and India beyond the Ganges ; China, and Japan, which are each of them divided into several states or provinces.

Q. What is Arabia ?

A. A great peninsula divided into three parts ; the Stony, the Desert, and the Happy. It has the Red Sea, which separates it from Africa, on the west ; Turkey in Asia on the north ; the Persian Gulf on the east ; and the straits of Babelmandel and the Arabian Sea, on the south.

Q. What is Stony Arabia ?

A. It is called Arabia Petrea, and has Egypt on the west, the Red Sea on the south, Arabia Deserta on the east, and Palestine or the Holy Land on the north. It contains the Wilderness of Sinai, in which the Israelites sojourned forty years, after their departure from Egypt.

Q. What is Desert Arabia ?

A. It is commonly known by the name of Arabia Deserta, from its being scarcely habitable, on account of the burning heat and immense quantities of its sands. On its borders are Bassora toward Persia ; and Medina and Mecca near the Red Sea ; the two latter places are considered as sacred by the Mohammedans.

Q. Is not the temple of Mecca greatly celebrated ?

A. It is; and is called the Kaba, or Caaba, and resembles the old Asiatic temples of Hindostan rather than a mosque, being an open space, encompassed with a colonnade, and ornamented with minarets.

Q. Is this a chapel?

A. There are several chapels in this place; but the Kaba, properly so called, is a large black stone supposed to have fallen from heaven; and to this circumstance the temple of Mecca owes its celebrity.

Q. What is contained in Happy Arabia?

A. It is generally called Arabia Felix, and has several small territories; viz. the kingdoms of Aden or Mocha, and of Yemen; with the states of the Emirs of Vodona, Mascalar, Lahsa, and del Catif; all which territories have capital towns of the same names.

Q. Are there any islands belonging to Arabia?

A. There are several; two of which deserve notice; viz. Socotra, famous for its aloes; and Bahrin in the Persian Gulf, remarkable for the pearl fishery in its neighbourhood. Ambergris and coral are found in the seas neighbouring to Socotra.

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## LESSON XLVII.

### PERSIA.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of Persia?

A. It has Turkey in Asia, and Arabia on the west; part of Tartary, and of the Mogul's empire on the east; part of Circassia, the Caspian Sea, and of Tartary on the north; and the Persian Gulf, and

Arabian Sea, on the south. It lies betwixt lat. 25 d. and 45 d. north; the greatest extent, south and north, is 1,220 miles, and from east to west, about 960.

Q. How is Persia divided?

A. Persia, an hereditary kingdom, has generally been divided into twelve provinces?

Q. Which are these provinces?

A. Seven to the west, viz. Shirvan of Armenia, Aderbeitzan, Ghilan, Irac-agemi, Kurdistan, Farsistan, and Mazendran; and five to the east, viz. Khorasan, Kerman, Sabluestan, Candahar, and Segistan.

Q. What are the chief towns of Persia?

A. Erivan, Tauris, Derbent, and Ispahan, till lately a large trading town, and the capital of all Persia; Sus, Chiras, now the seat of empire; Kerman, Bander-Abassy, and Candahar; with the town of Ormus,\* in the island of the same name.

Q. What are the Persian rivers?

A. Besides the Euphrates and the Tigris, which have been noticed as belonging to Arabia, the Gihon, or Amu, is a persian river: there are besides, the Zenderud, Bundamir, and Himmend.

Q. Which are the principal mountains?

A. The Caucasian range, which was the Taurus of the ancients.

Q. Are there any Persian islands?

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\* The Persian geographers were used to reckon in their empire 544 walled cities, a very considerable number of towns and castles, 60,000 villages, and 40 millions of souls. But tyranny, oppression, and a long continuance of civil wars, excited by various pretenders to the crown, have desolated the country.

A. The most remarkable is Ormuz, now almost abandoned; besides this there are Kishma and Kerek in the Persian Gulf.

Q. What are the leading features of Persia?

A. The mountains and deserts; the latter extend many hundred miles, and are often impregnated with saline substances.

[N.B. Rehearse the preceding Lessons.]

## LESSON XLVIII.

### INDIA in general.

Q. What are the boundaries of India?

A. It has Persia and the Arabian Sea on the west; Usbeck Tartary and Tibet on the north; China and the Chinese Sea on the east; the Isle of Ceylon, the whole of which now belongs to the English, lies on the east of Cape Comorin, which is its most southern point of land; on the south-east and south, the Great Indian or Eastern Ocean.

Q. What are the grand divisions of India?

A. Geographers divide India into three parts: 1st, the peninsula beyond the river Ganges, called the Farther Peninsula; 2dly, the Main Land, or Hindostan; 3rdly, the Peninsula within or on this side the Ganges. All these are populous and extensive empires.

Q. What are the boundaries of the Farther Peninsula, or India beyond the Ganges?

A. The Farther Peninsula is bounded by Tibet and China on the north; by China and the Chinese Sea on the east; by the same sea and the Straits of Malacca on the south; and by the Bay of Bengal

and the Nearer India on the west. Its length is about 2000 miles from north to south, and its breadth 1000 miles, being situate between the 1st and 30th degrees of north latitude, and 92nd and 109th of east longitude.

Q. How is this peninsula divided ?

A. The Farther Peninsula is divided into twelve districts ; three on the north-west ; four on the south-west ; two on the north-east ; and three on the south-east. Their names are Acham, Ava, Arracan, Pegu, Martaban, Siam, and Malacca, which last is subject to the Dutch ; Tonquin, Laos, Cochinchina, Cambodia, and Chiampa, some of which are tributary to China.

Q. What are the chief towns of these districts ?

A. Candaya, Ava, Arracan ; Pegu, Martaban, Siam, Malacca ; Cachao, Lanchang, Thoanoa, Cambodia, and Padram.

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### LESSON XLIX.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE, or INDOSTAN ; *now generally called HINDOSTAN.*

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of the Mogul Empire, or Hindostan ?

A. Hindostan, in its fullest extent, includes the peninsula within the Ganges ; it is bounded by Persia and the Arabian Sea on the west ; by Usbeck Tartary and Tibet on the north and north-east ; by the kingdom of Ava and the Bay of Bengal on the east, and by the Great Indian Ocean on the south,

Q. What is the extent of this country ?



A. The length of this country from Cape-Comorin on the south to the frontiers of Tartary on the north, is nearly 2000 miles ; and its breadth in its widest extent, from Persia on the west to the kingdom of Ava on the east, is nearly 1500 miles. It lies between the 8th and 37th degrees of north latitude, and contains the greater part of the country of India.

Q. Does the whole of this belong to the same empire ?

A. The Mogul Empire, strictly speaking, never extended at one time, over all this tract ; for at its utmost limits under Aurungzebe, it reached no farther than from the 10th to the 35th degree of latitude ; and the best modern geographers do not admit Hindostan on the south farther than about 21 degrees of latitude.

Q. How is the Mogul Empire divided ?

A. Before the dismemberment of this empire by the revolt of its dependent princes, and the conquests of foreign powers, it was divided into nineteen provinces, the names of which were Lahore, Moultan including Sindy, Agemere, Delhi, Agra, Oude, Allahabad, Bahar, Bengal, Orissa, Malwa, Cabul including Candahar and Gaznar, Berar, Candeish, and Amednagar ; Beder, Golconda, and Visiapour.

Q. Who are the present possessors of Hindostan ?

A. Hindostan is at present divided into a very great number of states, some of whom are inde-

pendent, and others tributary to the principal powers: the chief of these is the British nation, which possesses the whole provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and the district of Benares, in Oude; Madrás, on the coast of Coromandel, or the eastern boundary of the hither peninsula, an extensive tract on the same coast called the Circars, and the whole Island of Ceylon. On the western coasts, the islands of Bombay, Salsetta, &c.; and in the Mysore country the province of Canara, the districts of Coimbatoor and Daraporam, the forts forming the heads of all the passes above the Ghauts on the Table-land, and Seringapatam, with all the territory between its possessions in the Carnatic and these.

**Q.** What are the territories of the Seiks and Abdalli?

**A.** The Seiks, who are the most western nation of Hindostan, possess the provinces of Lahore, Moulton, and Sindy. And the Abdalli possess Cabul, Seistan, and the neighbouring countries of Persia, which together form an extensive kingdom.

**Q.** Which are the Mahratta States?

**A.** They occupy the southern parts of Hindostan, Malva, Berar, Candeish, Visiapour, and a portion of the Mysore country adjacent, including part of the province of Bednore; the principal part of Amednagar, half of Guzerat, and a small part of Agimere, Agra, and Allahabad.

**Q.** How are these divided?

**A.** Among a number of chiefs, or princes, some of whose dominions are very extensive. They

acknowledge the Peishwa as their head ; but their obedience is merely nominal, like that of the princes of Germany to the emperor.

**Q.** Which are the possessions of the Nizam ?

**A.** The possessions of the Nizam, or prince of the Decan, comprise the province of Golconda, the eastern part of Amednagar, and the districts of Gooty and Gurrumconda, with some other parts of the Mysore country.

**Q.** What do you mean by the Carnatic ?

**A.** The dominions of the Nabob of Arcot, called the Carnatic, extend along the whole coast of Coromandel, from the Circars to Cape-Comorin, including Tanjore, Marrawar, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinsoelly.

**Q.** What does the Rajah of Mysore possess ?

**A.** His territories were once of considerable extent, but now he possesses but a very small portion of the peninsula.

**Q.** What do other European powers possess ?

**A.** The French were formerly in possession of Pondicherry on the coast of Coromandel, situate between Madras and Tanjore, and of a few factories beside in other parts of the country. But these are now incorporated in the British territories.

The Dutch and Spanish possessions are very small in this country ; the former, however, have Negapatam below Madras, and Hugley on the Ganges.

The Portuguese have also a few factories, the chief of which is Goa.

**Q.** What are the chief towns of Hindostan ?

**A.** (1) Delhi was the ancient capital of Hindostan

though the seat of government was at different times removed to other cities. (2) The chief towns of Bengal are, Calcutta the capital of the British possessions, and Moorshedabab. (3) Patna is the chief town of Bahar; Cattac of Orissa; Fyzabad and Lucknow of Oude; Benares of the Zemindary of the same name. (4) Poonah is the capital of the Mah-rattas, under whom are Ougein and Indoor, the chief towns of Malwa; Nagpour of Berar; Visiapour of Vi-siapour; and Buranpour of Candeish. (5) Hiderabad is the capital of Golconda; Seringapatam of the Mysore country, or the late Tippto Saib's dominions; Lahore and Moulton of the Seiks' country; Candahar and Cabal of the Abdalli. (6) The capital of the Carnatic is Arcot; and the chief towns on the coast of Coromandel are Madras and Pondicherry, belonging to the English; Portanova Pullicat to the Dutch; Goa on the western or Malabar coast belongs to the Portuguese, Bombay and Surat to the English; beside which there are several principal towns of the same names as the provinces to which they belong, or which are the residences of the petty princes of the empire.

## LESSON L.

### CHINA.\*

Q. What is China?

A. This empire, one of the greatest and best go-

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\* This empire has Tartary on the north; Tibet, part of Ava, and Tonquin on the west; the sea on the south and east. It lies betwixt lat. 20 and 43 d.; it extends south and north 1,380 miles. Its extent east and west is from longitude 96 to 123 d.; its breadth is about 900 miles.

verned of all Asia, is divided into continent, islands and the peninsula of Korea.

Q. How is the continent divided?

A. Into sixteen provinces; of which eight are to the north, and eight to the south of the river Chian, by which China is divided into two almost equal parts.

Q. Which are the northern provinces?

A. Chensi, Chamsi, Pekeli, bounded by the great wall of China; Leaotung, between Pekeli and Chorea; with Shantong, Souchoen, Honan, and Nankin.

Q. Which are the southern provinces?

A. Houcham, Kiansi, Chikian, Younan, Quiecheon, Quansi, Canton, and Fokien.

Q. What towns are there in these sixteen provinces?

A. As China is a country the most populous of any in the world, there are likewise the greatest number of towns in it; they reckon a hundred and fifty-five in the first rank, and thirteen hundred of the second order, besides a prodigious number of smaller towns and villages.

Q. Which are the capitals of each province?

A. Sigan of Chensi; Taiyram of Chamsi; Pekin of Pekeli, and of the whole empire; Chinyang of Leaotung; Cinan of Shantong; Chingtu of Souchoen; Caisou of Honan; and Nankin, the greatest town in the world, is the capital of the province of the same name.

Q. Which are the capitals of the other eight provinces?

A. Vuchan, Nanchan, Angeheu, Yunnan, Quieyang, Pueilin, Canton, a large trading sea-port, and Focheu.

Q. What are the most striking objects in China?

A. The great wall, which is conducted over the summits of very high mountains, and is 1500 miles long; it has existed 2000 years; and the canals, particularly that which intersects the empire, north and south, which employed 30,000 men full 43 years.

Q. Which are the islands belonging to the empire of China?

A. The most considerable are Heiman and Formosa; the first lies south of the province of Canton; the other lies towards the province of Fokien; both are very rich and fruitful.

Q. What is the peninsula of Corea?

A. A large and considerable kingdom, tributary to China; its capital town is Pingan.

## LESSON LI.

### *Islands of ASIA.*

Q. WHICH are the islands of Asia?

A. Some are in the Mediterranean, some in the Indian, and others in the Pacific Oceans; those of the Mediterranean are many, and all of them subject to the Turks.

Q. Which are the chief of these?

A. Cyprus, the largest and most considerable, the capital of which is Nicosia; Rhodes, with a capital of the same name; Cos; Palmosa, formerly called

Patmos; Samos; Scio, anciently Chios; and Mitylene, called by the ancients Lesbos.

Q. Which are the islands of Asia, in the Indian Ocean?—A. There are a very great number; the most considerable, lying from west to east, are the Maldives, a cluster of small islands, so numerous that the amount has never been ascertained; with the Island of Ceylon, which produces abundance of the best cinnamon.

Q. Which are the other islands of Asia?

A. Besides some inconsiderable islands in the Gulf of Bengal, there are those of the Sonda, among which is Sumatra, one of the most considerable in Asia, being above six hundred leagues in circumference; it is governed by several petty kings; and the Dutch have built several forts on it.

Q. Which are the other islands of the Sonda?

A. Besides Banca, there are the islands Java and Borneo; in Java are the towns of Bantam and Batavia, belonging to the Dutch, whose East India Company has made Batavia the centre and chief factory of its trade; Borneo is another rich island, and the largest in the world, except New Holland, which by many, on account of its great extent, is considered as a continent.

Q. Name the islands of Asia in the Pacific Ocean.

A. The Moluccas, or Spice Islands; the Philippines, or Manillas; the New Philippines; the Pelew Islands; the Ladrones, or Isles of Thieves. The Dutch have most of their spices from the Moluccas, the Philippines belonging to the Spaniards, who by means of them carry on a trade to China.

**Q.** Are not the islands of Japan amongst those of Asia?

**A.** Yes, they are reckoned so; and are very considerable for their riches and trade; the largest is Nippon, the capital of which, and of all Japan, is Jeddo: Meaco, a rich and trading town, was anciently the capital: Ximo and Kikoko are two other islands of Japan, with some smaller ones.

**Q.** Have there not been many islands lately discovered, or more perfectly known, in the Pacific Ocean, or Great South Sea?

**A.** New Holland, which was formerly touched at and named by the Dutch, has lately been farther examined by the English, who have made a settlement on the south-east coast. It is found to exceed all Europe in extent, and though surrounded by water, is, on account of its magnitude, by some called a continent. Many of the German geographers reckon it a fifth division of the globe, and give it the name of Australasia. The island called Van Diemen's land is separated from New Holland by a narrow strait.

**Q.** How is it situated?

**A.** The tropic of Capricorn passes through the middle of it. Besides we must mention New Guinea and Papau, with some adjacent islands, which have lately been named New Britain, New Ireland, &c.; and lie nearer to the Equator.

**Q.** Where is New Zealand?

**A.** New Zealand is to the south of New Holland; it was likewise first seen and named by the Dutch, but lately it has been more fully explored by the English; it consists of two long and narrow



islands separated by a strait. The Pelew Islands compose a small cluster, in the south-eastern part of Asia; the inhabitants of which are distinguished for the simplicity of their manners, and uncommon endowments.

**Q.** What other islands have lately been discovered, or more fully known in that vast ocean southward of the Equator?

**A.** A cluster of islands, which have been named the Society Islands, the most considerable island of which is Otaheite, or King George's island: another cluster, named the Friendly Isles, which are four in number: the Marquisas: several islands forming another group, called Tierra del Esperitu Santo: one large island named New Caledonia: and Easter Island, which is of a small size, and appears to be at a great distance from all other land.

**Q.** Have there been any lands discovered in this ocean to the north of the Equator?—**A.** The principal islands in that part are a cluster named the Sandwich Isles, about thirty-five degrees of west longitude from California, on the continent of North America. All the above islands properly belong to Asia.

*[N. B. Rehearse the foregoing Lessons.]*

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## LESSON LII.

### AFRICA.

**Q.** Which is Africa?

**A.** One of the four grand divisions of the world, bounded on all sides by seas, except the Isthmus

of Suez, by which it is joined to Asia; the Mediterranean being on the north; the Atlantic Ocean on the west and south; and the Indian Ocean and Red Sea on the east.

Q. Are there any inland seas in Africa?

A. No, and but one lake of any considerable extent; this is called the lake Maravi.

Q. Which are the chief rivers?

A. The Nile, the Niger, and the Senegal.

Q. Are there any mountains in Africa?

A. Yes: the Atlas mountains reach from Morocco to Egypt: and the mountains of the Moon; of the latter little is known.

Q. How is Africa divided?

A. Into sixteen great parts: ten on the north side of the Equator and six on the south, all which are subdivided into smaller parts.

Q. What parts are on the north side of the Equator, and what on the south?

A. In the northern division are Egypt, Barbary, Biledulgerid, Zaara, or the Desert, Nigritia or Negroland, Guinea, Abyssinia, Ethiopia, Nubia, the coasts of Abex, and of Ajan; on the south of the Equator are Congo, Angola, Caffraria the Hottentot country, Monopotapa, Monomugi, Zanguabar, and the islands.

Q. What is Egypt?

A. Egypt, \* so often mentioned in history,

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\* By the Turks called Misr, and in Scripture Misraim, is situate between 21 and 31 degrees of north latitude, and between 22 and 36 degrees of east longitude. Egypt is reckoned

belongs now to the Turks, and is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower, through all which the river Nile takes its course from south to north; the chief towns are Said in the *Upper*; Cairo in the *Middle*; and Alexandria, Rosetto, and Damietta, in *Lower Egypt*.

Q. What is Barbary? \*

A. The whole coast of Africa from Egypt to the Straits of Gibraltar, and from thence to the utmost bounds of the kingdom of Morocco on the ocean.

Q. What kingdoms are contained in this part?

A. Proceeding from east to west, Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco; all so named from their capital towns. Spain has also some places in Barbary, as Cueta and Oran.

Q. Which is Biledulgerid? †

A. It is parted from Barbary by a long ridge of mountains, and contains from west to east, Tasset, Darha, Tasilet, Segelmess, Tegerarin, Zeb, Techort, Biledulgerid, and the Desert of Barca.

Q. What does Zaara, ‡ or the Desert contain?

A. Gaoga, Bordo, Berdoa, Lempta, Terga, Zuentziga and Zanhaga; all which countries are but little known, and without any considerable towns.

the most fertile country in the world, the soil being wonderfully enriched by the overflowing of the Nile.

\* It is reckoned to be 2300 miles in length, and 380 in breadth. The chief commodities of this country are honey, wax, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, hides, dates, almonds, morels, &c.

† The ancient Numidia, between latitude 29 and 31 degrees north.

‡ A part of ancient Libya, between lat. 15 and 26. d. north.

**Q.** What is Nigritia ? \*

**A.** Nigritia, or Negroland, is a pretty large country, divided into several states or kingdoms: the chief towns of which are Tombuctoo, Genehoa, Mandiga, and some others. The river Niger runs through this country, and has been ascertained by Mungo Park to take its course towards the interior. The Senegal is another considerable stream which passes through Nigritia, and empties its waters into the Atlantic.

### LESSON LIII.

#### *Continuation of AFRICA.*

**Q.** WHAT are the other parts of Africa ?

**A.** Guinea† is on the sea coast, and considerable for a great trade in gold and elephants' teeth. The English, French, Danes, and Dutch have some forts and settlements on this coast.

**Q.** How is Ethiopia‡ divided ?

**A.** It is not much known, but contains chiefly

\* It is situate between latitude 8 and 22 degrees north. Here the traffic for negro slaves is chiefly carried on; great numbers being every year transported hence to the West Indies and the continent of America. The slave trade has, however, been abolished as far as relates to this country.

† Situate between latitude 5 and 13 degrees north—about 2200 miles long.

‡ Situate wholly within the torrid zone, between latitude 9 and 16 degrees north. The chief commodities are gold, metal, gems, corn, cattle, salt, flax, wines, sugar-canes, &c. This vast country is comprehended between 26 and 45 degrees east longitude from London, and is about 3600 miles from NE. to SW., and in breadth from E. to W., about 2180 miles; it is usually divided into Upper and lower Ethiopia. The Upper Ethiopia is also called Abyssinia.

Abyssinia, and the kingdoms of the Gallæ, of Dan-calla, and Tigree ; Gondar is the capital ; Adowa is the capital of Tigree ; and Mesuah is a port on the Red Sea.

Q. What are the other parts of Africa on the north side of the Equator ?

A. Nubia is one, but not known : the coasts of Abex and Ajan are more known.

Q. Which parts of Africa are to the south of the Equator ?

A. Congo on the sea-coast, divided into several petty states or kingdoms ; it is the centre of the negro trade. The Portuguese and Dutch have some settlements in it.

Q. What is Caffraria ?

A. Caffraria, or the country of the Caffres, extends from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, from the tropic of Capricorn southward to the Hottentot country, which begins about 30 d. south latitude, and comprises the southern part of Africa ; the chief places in the Hottentot country are the Cape of Good Hope, now belonging to the English, and Sofala to the Portuguese.

Q. What is Monomotapa ?

A. It lies on the north-east of Caffraria, and has the title of an empire ; it is divided by some into six, by others into twenty-five kingdoms ; the capital is Monomotapa ?

Q. Which are the other states of this part of Africa ?

A. Monomugi is an inland country of Africa, very

little known. We are better acquainted with the sea-coast of Zanguebar, or Mosambique; the chief towns of which are Melindi, Mombas, Quiloa, and Mosambique.

Q. Which are the African islands?

A. Some are to the west in the Atlantic Ocean, some to the east in the Ethiopic Ocean: the first are the Canary Islands, and those of Cape Verde. To which may be added, the Azores, although lying in the western hemisphere, which belong to Portugal.

Q. Which are the Canary Islands?

A. They are seven in number, and are named Lancerota, Fuertaventura, Canary, Teneriffe, Gomera, or Ferro, and Palma. On the island of Teneriffe is a remarkable peak, nearly three miles high from the level of the sea. The Dutch used to reckon their first meridian from this spot, but other nations more generally from Ferro; at present it is usual for each nation to reckon from its capital city. North of these islands is Madeira, a fruitful place; and south of them are the islands of Cape Verde, of which ten only deserve notice.

Q. Which are the islands of the Ethiopic or Indian Ocean?

A. Madagascar, which is about eight hundred leagues in circumference. Between this and the continent is a cluster of small islands, called the Comoro. The Isles of Bourbon and Mauritius (now in the hands of the English) lie to the east of Madagascar; they formerly belonged to France, and were places of refreshment for the French East-India ships.

## LESSON LIV.

## AMERICA.

Q. WHAT is America? \*

A. The fourth grand division of the world, called also the New World: it is divided by the Isthmus of Panama, or Darien, into north and south, besides the American Islands.

Q. How is north America now properly divided?

A. It may be divided into the possessions held by the English, which are towards the North; the United States, or independent republic of America, in the middle part of the continent; East and West Florida, now belonging to the United States; Old and New Mexico, with California to the south, lately under the Spanish government, but now formed into an independent republic; and the interior country still occupied by the Indians, the original inhabitants.

Q. For what is the continent of North America particularly remarkable?

A. No country in the world possesses so many and such extensive lakes. The five largest of these are called Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior.

Q. What are the most considerable rivers in North America?

A. The St. Lawrence to the north, and Mississippi to the south: the latter receives many very

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\* This quarter of the world receives its name from Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who visited it; but was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Geonese, in the year 1492, who coasted along some part of the southern continent six years afterward. Its length from north to south is about 7200 miles, and its breadth from east to west in its broadest part 5200.

large rivers in its course, as the Missouri, the Illinois, and the Ohio. There are likewise the North or Hudson's river, and the Delaware.

Q. What part of this division belongs to England?

A. The country about Hudson's Bay, called New South Wales and New Britain; the extensive province of Canada, or Quebec, Nova Scotia, the principal part of which is now called New Brunswick, with the adjacent islands of Newfoundland, Cape-Breton, and St. John; the Bermuda Islands; and the country extending westward to the Pacific Ocean on the continent.

Q. What part of the Northern American continent is possessed by the United States?

A. All the eastern coast from 31 to 45 d. north latitude, extending westward to the river Mississippi, and bounded on the north by the five great lakes, and the Lake of the Woods. To which has lately been added the province of Louisiana, to the westward of the Mississippi, and extending to the Pacific.

Q. How are these states called?

A. The states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantation, and Connecticut; these were formerly called the New England colonies, and to them has lately been added the state of Vermont. Proceeding to the south are the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; to which may be added the new settlement of Kentucky, on the Ohio.



**Q.** What is the form of government by which these states are united ?

**A.** All these states are united by one legislative body called a Congress, composed of a House of Representatives, a senate, a president, and vice-president. The representatives and senate are elected by each State ; the number of representatives sent is according to the population of the State, some sending only one, and the largest (Virginia) ten ; but each State has two members in the senate. The president of the Congress has very extensive powers ; he, as well as the vice-president, is elected by all the States, and holds his office for four years.

**Q.** What are the original inhabitants who occupy the interior part of this continent ?

**A.** They are distinguished by different tribes, of which the Esquimaux and the Arathapescow Indians are the most numerous toward the north : there are many tribes dwelling about the great lakes, and others on the banks of the Mississippi, the Illinois, and the Ohio : the Cherokees and Creeks occupy the country on the back of the Carolinas and Georgia.

**Q.** What is the character of these Indians ?

**A.** They subsist by hunting, and on the spontaneous productions of the earth ; are averse to tillage, and despise manufactures and mechanic arts ; they are patient of fatigue, hunger, and thirst. In making war, they steal upon their enemy by surprise, and carry on all their operations by concealment and craft. Their revenge is never appeased but by blood. They put their prisoners to death by lingering tortures ; and bear themselves the most dread-

ful agonies without uttering a groan. Since they have had intercourse with Europeans they are much degenerated, and their numbers are lessening very fast, by the excessive use of spirituous liquors.

## LESSON LV.

### *Continuation of AMERICA.*

#### *The WEST INDIES.*

**Q.** WHAT are the islands of the West Indies?

**A.** They are dispersed in a vast gulf, which is formed between the continents of North and South America, and separated from the Pacific Ocean by a long neck of land, in some parts very narrow, which unites the two continents. They are distinguished by the French into the Great and Little Antilles; and by us into the Bahama and Caribee Islands, of which latter there are the Leeward and the Windward Islands.

**Q.** By whom are they possessed?

**A.** By Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, and Denmark.

**Q.** What are the chief productions?

**A.** The sugar-cane is cultivated in general; on many of the islands the cotton-tree grows to great perfection; also a species of pepper, ginger, indigo, and many very fine fruits are raised.

**Q.** What are the islands belonging to Great Britain?

**A.** The Bahama Islands, which are situate to the north of the great gulf; Jamaica, one of the islands called the Great Antilles; Barbuda; Antigua; Dominica; Barbadoes; St. Christopher's;

Montserrat; Nevis, and Dominica, among the Caribbee Islands to leeward; St. Vincent and Granada among those to windward; and Trinidad near the coast of South America.

Q. What islands are possessed by France?

A. Hispaniola, Guadaloupe, Marigalante, St. Bartholomew, Deseada, Martinico, St. Lucia, and Tobago, among the leeward and windward Caribbean islands.

Q. What are the islands possessed by Spain?

A. Cuba, and Porto-Rico, among the Great Antilles.

Q. What are islands of the Dutch and Danes?

A. St. Eustatia and Curassou belong to the Dutch; the Danes have St. Thomas and St. Croix.

Q. Is there no other island in these seas?—A. Yes, St. Domingo, one of the Great Antilles: it formerly belonged to France, but now forms an independent kingdom under the name of Hayti, having a black chief.

## LESSON LVI.

*Sequel of AMERICA.*

### *The SOUTHERN CONTINENT.*

Q. WHICH are the southern parts of America?

A. Seven great provinces; namely, Terra Firma, now comprising the independent republic of Columbia, Peru, Amazonia, or the Amazon's country, Brazil, Rio de la Plata, or Paraguay, Chili, and the Magellanic Lands, or the country of the Patagonians.

Q. How is Terra Firma divided?

A. When under the dominion of Spain, it was divided into six parts, viz. the Audiences\* of Pana-

\* AUDIENCE is the name given to courts of justice in America, that preside over certain districts: hence the name is sometimes applied to the districts themselves.

ma, Santa Fe, and St. Domingo; and the countries of Paria, Guiana, and Caribbeana. The chief towns are Panama, Porto-Bello, Santa Fe, De Bagoa, Carthagena, Asacha; with Surinam, which belongs to the Dutch.

Q. What is Peru? \*

A. Peru, now an independent state, and the richest province of America on the South Sea coast, is divided into three audiences, viz. of Lima, Quito, and La Plata; the chief towns are Lima, the capital of all Peru, Quito, Popayan, La Plata, and Potosi.

Q. What is the Amazon's † country?

A. A very large province not much known, in which are about one hundred and fifty different savage nations; the river Amazon, the greatest in the world, runs through that country.

Q. What is Brazil? ‡

A. A very large country in the east of America, betwixt the Equator and the tropic of Capricorn; formerly subject to the king of Portugal, who drew great riches from it. It is now erected into an independent empire.

Q. How is Brazil divided?

A. Into 14 captainries on the sea-coast: the chief towns are St. Salvador in the Bay of All-

\* It is situated between latitude 1 d. north and 14 d. 30 m. south; about 1400 miles in length, and 400 broad. The chief commodities are gold and silver in vast quantities, costly pearls, abundance of cotton, tobacco, cochineal, medical drugs, &c.

† The inhabitants are idolaters.

‡ It is situate betwixt latitude 1 and 25 d. south, yet is exceedingly temperate, and the soil fertile; the chief commodities are gold, diamonds, red-wood, sugar, amber, resin, balm, train-oil, &c.

Saints, and capital of Brazil; Olinda or Pernambuco, Para, Maragnam, and St. Vincent.

Q. What is Rio de la Plata?

A. This country, which is larger than Brazil, is also called Paraguay; it is not much known, yet divided into six provinces, viz. La Plata, Chaco, Uruguay, Paria, Guavia, and Paraguay: the chief towns are Buenos Ayres, San Salvador, Assumption of La Plata, and Assumption of Uruguay.

Q. What is Chili? \*

A. Chili, now an independent state, lies on the coast of the South Sea, to the south of the tropic of Capricorn, and is divided into three provinces, viz. Chili, Imperiale, and Chiquito; the chief towns are San Jago of Chili, Imperiale, Angol, and Osorne.

Q. Where are the Magellanic Lands?

A. They lie in the most southern parts of the continent of South America; a barren and dreary country, thinly inhabited by a gigantic race of men called Patagonians.

Q. Are there any other lands in this part?

A. Terra del Fuego, or the land of Fire, is an island separated from the continent of South America by the Straits of Magellan. To the eastward are Staten's and Falkland's Islands, near which a great whale fishery is now carried on.

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\* Situate between latitude 15 d. 30 m. and 44 d. south, is about 1100 miles long and 360 broad. The air in summer is more temperate than in Old Spain, but in winter the air from the mountains is sometimes excessively cold. The soil is very fertile, producing most sorts of grain, especially maize and wheat; as also a variety of herbs and fruits; the vine flourishes here. This country likewise has rich mines of gold and silver.

## LESSON LVII.

## ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC REGIONS.

**Q. WHAT are the Arctic Lands ?**

**A.** The lands lying entirely or mostly within the Arctic polar circle. They are Spitzbergen, Greenland,\* Nova Zembla, the land about Baffin's Bay, in North America, and some parts of Siberia in Asia.

**Q. What is known of these countries ?**

**A.** Spitzbergen lies to the north of Norway, and east of Greenland : whales are caught on both coasts : Nova Zembla is parted from Europe by the straits of Weygatz.

**A. What is known of the Antarctic parts of the globe ?**

**Q. They were supposed to contain very extensive countries ; but having been explored by Capt. Cook, have been proved to consist of a body of water, the surface of which is perpetually overspread with ice.**

*[N.B. Rehearse the six foregoing Lessons.]*

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\* Nearest the North Pole of any place yet known ; first discovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby, in the year 1553. It has neither shrub nor tree ; there are large white bears, some six feet high ; deer and foxes ; the whales are the largest and best in the world, and fin fish as long, but not above two-thirds the bulk of the whale ; both these produce whalebone and oil. The seal, an amphibious animal, resorts here in great numbers. The natives live upon fish, fowl (chiefly geese), and some small beasts. They clothe themselves in the skins of geese, with the feathers inward in winter, and outward in summer. Of fish beside whales, there are dog-fish and unicorns, the latter of which fight the whales with their horns ; and the natives point their darts and arrows with this horn made sharp. Their beasts are foxes, bears, black cattle, rein deer, and dogs ; the deer draw their sledges, but the smaller sort they keep for food.

LESSON LVIII.

*Of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.*

Q. WHAT is an artificial Globe?

A. A round body, the surface of which is every where equally remote from the centre, and on which the external form of this our habitable world is depicted, and all the parts of the earth and sea are described in their natural form, order, distance, and situation.

Q. How does a general map of the world represent the Terraqueous Globe?

A. It divides the whole surface into two parts, which are called hemispheres, the eastern and the western; the first comprehends Europe, Africa, and Asia; the other the continents of North and South America, with the West India Islands.

Q. Which are the chief points and circles on the terrestrial Globe?

A. The Axis, Poles, Zenith, Nadir, Equator, Meridians, Zodiac or Ecliptic, Tropics, Polar Circles, the Horizon, and Azimuth Circles.

Q. Which is the Axis?

A. A straight line passing through the centre, upon which the Globe is supposed to turn.

Q. What are the Poles?

A. The two extreme points of the Axis, opposite to each other, the one called the north, and the other the south pole.

Q. What is the Equator?

A. An imaginary circle that girds the Globe

round the middle between the two Poles, from which it is in every place equi-distant, and divides the Globe into two equal parts, called the northern and southern Hemispheres.

Q. What are the Meridians?

A. The circles that pass from one pole to the other, and cut the equator at right angles.

Q. What are the Tropics?

A. Two circles parallel to the Equator, the one on the north, called the Tropic of Cancer, and the other on the south, called the Tropic of Capricorn; they are each at the distance of 23 d. 30 m. from the Equator.

Q. What are the Polar Circles?

A. Two circles at 23 d. 30 m. distant from the north and south Poles, parallel to the Equator, and at the distance of 66 d. 30 m. each from it. The northern circle is called the Arctic, and the southern the Antarctic.

Q. What is the Ecliptic or Zodiac?

A. A great circle dividing the Globe into two equal parts, and cutting the Equator or Equinoxial into two opposite points. It touches each of the Tropics, and makes an angle with the Equator of 23 d. 32 m. It denotes the apparent annual path of the sun.

Q. How is the Ecliptic divided?

A. Into twelve equal parts of 30 degrees each, called Signs.

Q. What are the names and marks of the twelve signs of the Zodiac or Ecliptic?



A. 1, ♈ Aries, the Ram. 2, ♉ Taurus, the Bull. 3, ♊ Gemini, the Twins. 4, ♋ Cancer, the Crab. 5, ♌ Leo, the Lion. 6, ♍ Virgo, the Virgin. 7, ♎ Libra, the Balance. 8, ♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion. 9, ♐ Sagittarius, the Archer. 10, ♑ Capricornus, the Goat. 11, ♒ Aquarius, the Waterman. 12, ♓ Pisces, the Fishes. The sun appears to pass through the first three of these during the spring quarter; through the next three during the summer; the next three during autumn; and he is in the last three during winter.

## LESSON LIX.

### *Continuation of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.*

Q. WHAT is the Horizon?

A. The circle you see in a clear day, where the sky and water or earth seem to meet, is called the visible Horizon; parallel to which, at the earth's semidiameter, is the true and rational Horizon.

Q. What point is called the Zenith, and which the Nadir?

A. An imaginary point in the heavens, directly over the head, is called the Zenith, and that under foot the Nadir.

Q. Which are those called the Azimuth Circles?

A. The circles imagined to be described round the globe; all meeting in the Zenith and Nadir, as the Meridians do in the Poles, and cutting the Horizon at right angles.

Q. How is the Horizon divided?

A. To determine the winds and the bearings, or positions of places, in respect to each other, mathematicians divided the Horizon into thirty-two equal parts, by lines conceived to proceed from the place where the observer stands; forming angles with each other of the two-and-thirtieth part of 360 degrees, equal to 11 d. 15 m.

Q. How are the parts of the Horizon distinguished?

A. That line which extends itself under the Meridian, towards the north Pole, cuts the north point of the Horizon; \* that towards the south Pole, the south point; that line which extends itself towards the right hand when you face the north, and at right angles with the Meridian, is the east; and that which extends towards the left hand, the west; and the others have their name compounded of these.

Q. Of what farther use is the Horizon?

A. It shows the rising and setting of the Sun, Moon, and Stars; which are said to rise when they first appear above the Horizon, and may be seen all the while they are above it; and to set when they first disappear below the Horizon, and become invisible.

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\* At 12 o'clock at noon, the Sun being on the south part of the meridian, if you turn your back to it, you will face the north, the east will be on your right hand, and the west on the left.

## LESSON LX.

### *Continuation of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.*

Q. How are the parts of the earth distinguished with regard to heat and cold?

A. Into zones (from *ζώνη*, a girdle, because they encompass the earth), which divide the globe into five parts; namely, two frigid, two temperate, and one torrid zone.

Q. Which is the torrid zone?

A. That space of land and water which is contained between the two tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, i. e. from 23 d. 30 m. on each side of the Equator, so that the torrid zone is 47 d. broad.

Q. Which are the temperate zones?

A. Those spaces of the globe comprehended between the tropics and polar circles, the one north and the other south, each containing in breadth 43 degrees.

Q. Which are the two frigid zones?

A. All the space of land and water contained within the north or arctic, and south or antarctic polar circles.

Q. What was the opinion of the ancients concerning the zones?

A. They thought the two temperate zones only were inhabited, and that the two frigid zones, by reason of extreme cold, and the torrid, on account of its extreme heat, were not habitable; in both which they were mistaken, for under the torrid zone lie a great part of the continents of Africa and

America, with many islands abounding with inhabitants; and people are known to dwell within the arctic circle.

Q. What countries lie under the north frigid zone?

A. The most northern parts of North America, Asia, and Europe; as Greenland, Nova Zembla, Finland, the point of Norway, some part of Lapland, Spitzbergen, and a great part of Siberia, all of which are inhabited, except Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla; these have, however, many bears, foxes, &c.

Q. What countries lie under the south frigid zone?

A. It was supposed that a very large continent occupied that space, to which imaginary country the name of *Terra Australis Incognita* was given; but in a voyage made by Capt. Cook, for the purpose of exploring those regions, it was ascertained that no large extent of land lies in that direction, but vast islands of ice are continually floating there.

Q. What countries lie within the north temperate zone?

A. Almost all Europe, and great part of Asia and North America.

Q. What countries lie under the south temperate zone?

A. The furthestmost parts of Africa, and great part of North America.

Q. How are the parts of the globe distinguished in respect to the length of days and nights?

A. Into climates, which are limited by parallels of latitude, drawn at such a distance from each

other, as that the longest day at the less parallel exceeds that at the next greater by half an hour.

Q. How many climates are there?

A. There are twenty-four between the Equator and each polar circle, which grow narrower as they lie further distant from the Equator; and there are reckoned six climates more from the polar circle to the pole, which increase not by half-hours, but by months.

Q. How is the earth divided in respect to the situation of the inhabitants to one another?

A. 1. Those who live in the same degree of longitude, and in equal latitudes, the one north and the other south of the Equator, are called Antœci; they have the hours of day and night the same, but the seasons of the year contrary.

2. Those who live in the same latitude, but in opposite degrees of longitude, are called Periœci. The length of their days and the seasons of the year are the same, but their days and nights are contrary.

3. Those who live in equal latitudes, but the one north and the other south, and in opposite degrees of longitude, are called Antipodes. These have their days, nights, and seasons of the year, all contrary to one another.

A TABLE OF THE CLIMATES.

From the Equator to the polar circles				From the Equator to the polar circles			
Ends in latitude of		Where the long- est day is		Ends in latitude of		Where the long- est day is	
Deg. Min.		H. Min.		Deg. Min.		H. Min.	
1	8 34	12	30	17	64 11	20	30
2	16 44	13	—	18	64 50	21	—
3	24 12	13	30	19	65 21	21	30
4	30 48	14	—	20	65 47	22	—
5	36 21	14	30	21	66 6	22	30
6	41 22	15	—	22	66 20	23	—
7	45 32	15	30	23	66 28	23	30
8	49 1	16	—	24	66 31	24	—
9	51 58	16	30	From the polar cir- cles to the poles.			
10	54 27	17	—	1	67 23	1	Months.
11	56 37	17	30	2	69 50	2	
12	58 29	18	—	3	73 39	3	
13	60 00	18	30	4	78 31	4	
14	61 18	19	—	5	84 —	5	
15	62 25	19	30	6	90 —	6	
16	63 22	20	—				

## LESSON LXI.

## MENSURATION of the GLOBE.

Q. How is the globe measured?

A. By degrees of longitude from east to west, and of latitude from north to south.

Q. How many of these degrees will measure round the globe?

A. The circumference of the globe, and consequently of every great circle thereon, contains 360 d.

Q. What is latitude?

A. The distance of a place from the Equator, either north or south; for all that space of land and water contained between the Equator and the north pole is said to be in north latitude, and that between the Equator and the south pole is said to lie in south latitude.

So that all the places that lie at the same distance from, and on the same side of the Equator, are said to lie under the same parallel of latitude.

Q. What is the difference of latitude between two given places?

A. An arch of the meridian contained between those two places?

Q. What is longitude?

A. An arch of the Equator contained betwixt the first meridian and the meridian of any proposed place.

Q. What is the difference of longitude between two places?

A. An arch of the Equator contained between the meridians of those places, which is the same with the angle at the pole formed by the meridians themselves.

Q. Are the degrees of latitude and longitude every where equal?

A. The degrees of latitude are equal in all places, being about 69 English miles and a half; but the degrees of longitude are so only on the Equator;

for from the Equator to the poles the degrees of longitude gradually diminish, as in the following Table.

### A TABLE

Showing how many geometrical MILES, Sixty to a degree of Latitude, answer to a degree of LONGITUDE, at every Degree of LATITUDE.

D.L.	Miles.	D.L.	Miles.	D.L.	Miles	D.L.	Miles.
1	59,99	23	55,23	45	42,43	67	23,45
2	59,96	24	54,81	46	41,68	68	22,48
3	59,92	25	54,38	47	40,92	69	21,51
4	59,86	26	53,93	48	40,15	70	20,52
5	59,77	27	53,46	49	39,36	71	19,54
6	59,67	28	52,97	50	38,57	72	18,55
7	59,56	29	52,48	51	37,76	73	17,54
8	59,42	30	51,96	52	36,95	74	16,53
9	59,26	31	51,43	53	36,11	75	15,52
10	59,08	32	50,88	54	35,46	76	14,51
11	58,89	33	50,32	55	34,41	77	13,50
12	59,68	34	49,74	56	33,55	78	12,48
13	58,46	35	49,15	57	32,67	79	11,45
14	58,22	36	48,54	58	31,79	80	10,42
15	57,95	37	47,92	59	30,90	81	9,38
16	57,67	38	47,28	60	30,—	82	8,35
17	57,39	39	46,62	61	29,08	83	7,32
18	57,06	40	45,96	62	28,17	84	6,28
19	56,62	41	45,28	63	27,24	85	5,28
20	56,38	42	44,59	64	26,31	86	4,18
21	56,00	43	43,88	65	25,30	87	3,14
22	55,63	44	43,16	66	24,41	88	2, 9
23	55,23	45	42,43	67	23,45	89	1, 5

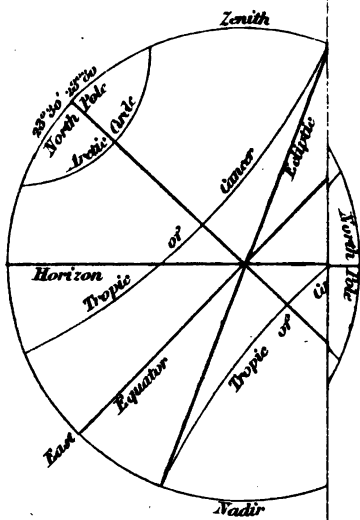


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R

L



An Oblique Sphere

## LESSON LXII.

*Of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.*

## PROBLEM I.

Q. How do you find the latitude and longitude of any place on the globe?

A. By turning the globe until the given place be brought to the east side of the brass meridian; then the degree of the meridian over the place shows the latitude, and the degree of the Equator cut by the brass meridian shows the degree of longitude.

## PROBLEM II.

Q. If the latitude and longitude of any place be known, how do you find the place on the globe?

A. By bringing the given longitude to the brass meridian, and looking for the given latitude on the same meridian, under which is the place sought.

## PROBLEM III.

Q. How do you find the distance of any two places on the globe?

A. By laying the quadrant of altitude on both places; or by taking the distance of the two places between the points of a pair of compasses, and applying them to the Equator; which being done, the degrees between them on the quadrant in the former case, and those of the Equator between the points of the compasses in the latter, will give the number of degrees which the proposed places are distant from each other.

## PROBLEM IV.

**Q.** How do you find the Antœci, the Perioeci, and Antipodes of any given place?

**A.** By bringing the given place to the brass meridian, and noting its latitude; which being done, the same latitude counted towards the contrary pole under the brass meridian shows the place of the Antœci.

Keeping the given place still under the meridian, and the hour-index being set to twelve at noon, if the globe be then turned until the index points to twelve at night, the place which is now under the same degree of the meridian that the first given place was, is that of the Perioeci; and the Antipodes of the first place are now under the same degree of the meridian that the Antœci were under before.

## PROBLEM V.

**Q.** How do you rectify the globe for the latitude, zenith, and sun's place?

**A.** 1. For the latitude, the pole must be elevated above the horizon as many degrees as are equal to the latitude of the place.

2. For the zenith, the latitude must be reckoned upon the brass meridian, from the Equator towards the elevated pole, and there the quadrant of altitude must be screwed.

3. For the sun's place, look on the wooden horizon for the day of the month, against which you will find the sun's place in the ecliptic; bring this

to the brazen meridian, and set the index to twelve at noon.

## PROBLEM VI.

Q. If you have the hour at any given place, how do you find what the hour is at any other place?

A. After the globe is rectified for the latitude of the given place, the place must be brought to the brass meridian, and the index set to the proposed hour; then turning the globe until the other place proposed be brought to the brass meridian, the index will show the hour at that place.

N. B. The difference of time between the two places being reduced into degrees, allowing 15 degrees to an hour, shows the difference of longitude between the two places.

## PROBLEM VII.

Q. If the day of the month and the hour at any place be given, how do you find the place where the sun is in the zenith at that time?

A. The sun's place must be brought to the brass meridian, and the degree on the meridian directly over it is the sun's present declination; then the given place being brought to the meridian, and the index placed to the given hour, the globe must be turned until the index points to twelve at noon; which being done, the place on the globe lying under that degree of the meridian, that had been the sun's declination, has the sun at that time in the zenith.

## PROBLEM VIII.

**Q.** If the day and hour be given, how will you find all those places of the earth where the sun is rising, setting, or culminating ; and also where it is daylight, twilight, or dark night ?

**A.** We find the place where the sun is vertical at the given hour [by PROB. VII.], and after rectifying the latitude of that place, bring it to the brass meridian.

Then all those places that are in the west semicircle of the horizon have the sun rising.

Those in the east semicircle have it setting.

Those in the Meridian have it culminating, or come on the meridian.

Those places that are below the horizon, but within 18 degrees, have twilight ; and

Those lower than 18 degrees, dark night.

## PROBLEM IX.

**Q.** If any place, the latitude of which is less than  $66\frac{1}{2}$  degrees be proposed, and the day of the month, how will you find the hour at which the sun rises and sets, and the length of the day and night ?

**A.** The globe must be rectified for the latitude and sun's place ; then bring the sun's place to the eastern part of the horizon, and setting the index to twelve at noon, turn the globe till the sun's place comes to the western side of the horizon ; which being done, the hour from twelve to that where the index points, shows the length of the day ; and its

remainder of time to twenty-four hours, the length of the night.

#### PROBLEM X.

Q. If the latitude of any place be given, and the day of the month, how do you find the beginning, end, and duration, of twilight, and of dark night?

A. I must rectify the globe for the sun's place, latitude, zenith, and index; then bringing the sun's place 18 degrees below the horizon, by moving the globe westward, or eastward, until 18 degrees of the quadrant of altitude cut the point of the ecliptic opposite to the sun's place, the index shows when twilight begins or ends.

And the time when twilight begins, taken from the time of the sun's rising, leaves the duration of twilight; and the time when twilight begins being doubled, gives the time of dark night.

#### PROBLEM XI.

Q. What are the three different positions of the Sphere?

A. *A right sphere* is when the horizon passes through the north and south poles, and the Equator through the zenith and nadir. The inhabitants of the Equator have this position of the sphere.

*An oblique sphere* is when one of the poles is elevated above the horizon, and the other depressed below it. The zenith and nadir then fall between the Equator and the poles, and the Equator makes an oblique angle with the horizon. The inhabitants

between the Equator and the polar circles have this position of the sphere.

*A parallel sphere* is when the Equator coincides with the horizon ; the north and south poles then are in the zenith and nadir. The inhabitants at either of the poles have this position of the sphere.

See the Plate, p. 125.



# A TABLE OF THE SITUATION, LATITUDE, AND LONGITUDE, OF THE

MOST REMARKABLE PLACES MENTIONED IN THIS WORK.

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NOTE.—The Longitudes in this Table are calculated from the Meridian of Greenwich.

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The USE of the following TABLE.

*In the first column are the names of the places in alphabetical order, and these names are always followed by one or two more in the same line. Where there is but one name following that of the place, it signifies the kingdom, or part of the world in which it is situate; as, Lisbon, Portugal, i. e. Lisbon is in Portugal: but where there are two names following that of the place, the first is the province or division, and the second the kingdom or part of the world; as, Hanover, Germany, Europe, i. e. Hanover is in Germany, and in the general division of Europe; and so of other places.*

## A TABLE, &c.

A	Latitude	Longitude
Abo, Finland, Europe .....	60 27 N	22 13 E
Aix, France .....	43 32 N	5 27 E
Aleppo, Syria, Asia .....	35 11 N	37 10 E
Alexandria, Egypt, Africa .....	31 11 N	30 10 E
Algiers, Barbary, Africa .....	36 49 N	2 13 E
Alicant, Valentia, Spain .....	37 45 N	0 16 E
Amsterdam, Holland, Europe .....	52 22 N	4 51 E
Antwerp, Netherlands, Europe .....	51 13 N	4 23 E
Archangel, Russia, Europe .....	64 34 N	38 50 E
Astracan, near the Caspian sea, } Muscovy, Europe	46 00 N	51 00 E
Athens, Europe .....	38 5 N	23 52 E
Avignon, France .....	43 57 N	4 48 E
Augsburg, Suabia, Germany .....	45 57 N	10 45 E

B		<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
Babylon, Chaldæa, Asia.....	30 09 N	42 46	
Barbadoes, Bridge-Town in .....	13 00 N	59 50	W
Barbuda, i. Atlantic Ocean, America..	17 50 N	61 50	W
Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain, Europe ..	41 23 N	2 13	E
Basil, Switzerland, Europe .....	47 35 N	7 29	E
Batavia, Java, East Indies, Asia .....	6 12 S	106 54	E
Bayonne, France, Europe .....	43 29 N	1 29	W
Belgrade, Servia, Europe .....	45 0 N	21 20	E
Bencoolen, Sumatra, India, Asia .....	3 49 S	102 10	E
Bergen, Norway, Europe .....	60 0 N	5 25	E
Berlin, Prussia, Europe .....	52 31 N	13 22	E
Bermudas, i. Atlantic Ocean.....	32 35 N	63 28	W
Bilboa, Biscay, Spain, Europe .....	43 26 N	3 18	W
Blois, France, Europe.....	47 35 N	1 20	E
Bologna, Italy, Europe .....	44 30 N	11 21	E
Bologne, France .....	50 41 N	1 37	E
Bombay, India, Asia .....	18 57 N	72 38	E
Boston, New England, America .....	42 22 N	70 59	W
Bourdeaux, France, Europe .....	44 50 N	0 34	W
Brandenburg, Upper Saxony, Germany	52 10 N	12 25	E
Breda, Brabant, Netherlands .....	51 40 N	4 35	E
Bremen, Westphalia, Germany .....	53 25 N	8 15	E
Breslaw, Silesia, Germany.....	51 3 N	17 9	E
Brest, France, Europe.....	48 23 N	4 29	W
Brill, Holland .....	51 55 N	6 10	E
Bristol, England .....	51 33 N	2 45	W
Bruges, France.....	51 16 N	3 0	E
Brunswick, Germany .....	52 30 N	10 25	E
Brussels, Netherlands, Europe.....	50 51 N	4 21	E
Buenos Ayres, South America .....	34 35 S	58 31	W
C			
Cadiz, Andalusia, Spain, Europe.....	36 32 N	6 16	W
Caen, France, Europe.....	49 11 N	0 22	W
Cairo, Egypt, Africa .....	30 3 N	31 18	E
Calais, France, Europe .....	50 58 N	1 51	E
Calcutta, Fort William, India .....	22 35 N	88 29	E
Cambray, France, Europe.....	50 11 N	3 14	E
Candia, Candia Island, Europe.....	35 19 N	25 18	E
Canton, China, Asia.....	23 8 N	113 2	E
Cape of Good Hope, Africa .....	34 29 S	18 23	E
Carthage, Spain, Europe.....	37 37 N	1 8	W
Carthage, South America .....	10 25 N	75 43	W
Cayenne, i. South America.....	4 56 N	52 15	W
Centa, Africa .....	35 4 N	6 30	W
Chandénagore, India, Asia.....	22 51 N	88 29	E
Cherbourg, France, Europe.....	49 39 N	1 37	W
Civita Vecchia, Rome, Europe.....	42 5 N	11 46	E
Coblentz, France.....	50 0 N	2 30	E
Cologne, France, Europe .....	50 55 N	6 55	E
Comorin, Cape, India, Asia .....	7 56 N	78 56	E

	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
Constantinople, Turkey, Europe .....	41 1 N	28 55 E
Copenhagen, Denmark, Europe .....	55 41 N	12 35 E
Corinth, Morea, Europe.....	37 30 N	23 — E
Cork, Ireland, Europe .....	51 54 N	8 28 W
Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight, England .....	50 46 N	1 17 W
Cracow, Poland, Europe .....	49 59 N	19 50 E
Cyprus Island, Levant .....	34 30 N	33 16 E

## D

Dantzic, Baltic Sea, Enrope .....	54 21 N	18 38 E
Delft, Holland, Europe .....	52 6 N	4 0 E
Dijon, France, Europe .....	47 19 N	5 2 E
Dominique, i. West Indies .....	15 18 N	61 28 W
Donay, France, Enrope .....	50 22 N	3 5 E
Dover, England, Europe .....	51 8 N	1 18 E
Dresden, Saxony, Germany ....	51 0 N	13 31 E
Drontheim, Norway, Europe .....	63 26 N	10 22 E
Dublin, Ireland, Europe .....	53 21 N	6 6 W
Dunkirk, France, Europe .....	51 2 N	2 22 E

## E

Edinburgh, Scotland, Europe .....	55 58 N	3 12 W
Eddystone, English Channel, Europe..	50 8 N	4 24 W
Embsen, Westphalia, Europe .....	53 5 N	7 26 E
Eustachia town, West Indies .....	17 29 N	63 10 W

## F

Falmouth, England, Enrope .....	50 8 N	5 2 W
False Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Africa	34 10 S	18 53 E
Ferro Isle (town), Canaries, Africa....	27 47 N	17 46 W
Fez, Barbary, Africa .....	33 30 N	6 00 W
Finisterre, Cape, Spain, Europe .....	42 54 N	9 17 W
Florence, Tuscany, Europe .....	43 46 N	11 3 E
Frankfort on the Main, Europe .....	49 55 N	8 35 E
Funchal, Madeira Isle, Africa .....	32 38 N	17 6 W

## G

Geneva, Switzerland, Europe .....	46 12 N	6 0 E
Genoa, Italy, Europe ...	44 25 N	8 57 E
Ghent, Netherlands, Europe.....	51 3 N	3 44 E
Gibraltar, Spain, Europe .....	36 6 N	5 22 W
Glasgow, Scotland, Europe .....	55 52 N	4 15 W
Goà, East Indies, Asia .....	15 31 N	73 45 E
Gottenburgh, Sweden, Europe.....	57 42 N	11 39 E
Gratz, Austria, Europe .....	47 4 N	15 26 E
Gravelines, France, Europe .....	50 59 N	2 8 E
Grenoble, France, Europe .....	45 12 N	5 44 E
Guadaloupe, i. West Indies .....	15 59 N	61 48 W
Guiaquil, Peru, South America .....	2 11 S	81 1 W

## H

Hague, Holland, Europe .....	52 4 N	4 7
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	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
Hamburgh, Holstein, Europe .....	53 33 N	10 1 E
Hanover, Germany, Europe.....	52 22 N	9 48 E
Havannah, Cuba, West Indies.....	23 12 N	82 18 W
Havre-de-grace, France, Europe ....	49 29 N	00 6 E
Helena, St. Atlantic Ocean .....	15 55 S	5 49 W
Heidelburgh, Lower Rhine, Germany..	49 12 N	8 40 E
Helmstadt, Saxony, Germany .....	51 52 N	12 5 E
Hildesheim, Westphalia, Germany....	51 45 N	10 10 E
Hogue la, Cape, France, Europe.....	49 44 N	1 56 W
Horn, Cape, Terra del Fuego .....	55 58 S	68 13 W

## I J

James Town, Virginia, North America	37 0 N	75 10 W
Janiero (Rio) Town of, South America	22 54 S	42 44 W
Jerusalem, Palestine, Asia .....	31 47 N	35 20 E
Ingolstad, Bavaria, Europe .....	48 46 N	11 22 E
John's, St. Newfoundland, America ..	47 32 N	52 26 W
Ispahan, Ancient Parthia, Persia, Asia	32 25 N	52 50 E

## K

Kaffa, Crim Tartary, Asia .....	46 0 N	36 45 E
Kaminiec, Podolia, Europe .....	49 20 N	24 30 E
Kiów Ukrain, Poland, Europe .....	50 27 N	30 27 E
Keningsburgh, Regel Prussia, Europe	54 43 N	21 30 E

## L

Landau, France, Europe .....	49 12 N	8 7 E
Laodicea, Natolia, Asia.....	38 10 N	29 30 E
Lausanne, Switzerland, Europe .....	46 31 N	6 45 E
Leeds, England, Europe .....	53 48 N	1 34 W
Leghorn, Italy, Europe.....	43 33 N	10 25 E
Leipsic, Germany, Europe .....	51 19 N	12 20 E
Leyden, Holland, Europe .....	52 9 N	4 28 E
Leige, France, Europe .....	50 37 N	5 35 E
Lima, Pera, South America .....	12 1 S	76 49 W
Lisle, France, Europe.....	50 38 N	3 4 E
Lisbon, Portugal, Europe .....	38 42 N	9 5 W
Lizard Point, England .....	49 58 N	5 11 W
London, (St. Paul's), Europe .....	51 31 N	0 6 W
Louvain, France, Europe .....	50 53 N	4 44 E
Louisbourg, Cape Breton, North America	45 54 N	59 55 W
Lubec, Holstein, Denmark .....	54 — N	11 35 E
Lucca, Italy .....	43 50 N	11 0 E
Lucia, Isle, St., West Indies .....	13 24 N	60 51 W
Luxemburg, Saxony, Germany .....	53 10 N	10 35 E
Luxembourg, France, Europe .....	49 37 N	6 12 E
Lyons, France, Europe .....	45 46 N	4 49 E

## M

Macao, China, Asia .....	22 13 N	113 46 E
Madagascar, Africa .....	10 20 S	45 55 E

	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
Madeira Island (Funchal), Canary } Islands, Africa	32 38 N	16 56 W
Madras, East Indies, Asia.....	13 5 N	80 29 E
Madrid, Spain, Europe .....	40 25 N	3 12 W
Majorca, Mediterranean, Europe.....	39 35 N	2 30 E
Malacca, East Indies .....	2 12 N	102 5 E
Malaga, Spain .....	36 0 N	3 56 W
Maloes, (St.) France, Europe .....	48 39 N	2 2 W
Malta, Island, Mediterranean, Europe	35 54 N	14 28 E
Manilla, Phillippine Isles, Asia.....	14 36 N	120 52 E
Marseilles, France, Europe .....	43 17 N	5 22 E
Martinico, Isle, West Indies.....	14 53 N	61 9 W
Mauritius, Indian Ocean, Africa .....	20 10 S	57 29 E
Mentz or Mayence, Germany, Europe..	49 54 N	8 20 E
Messina, Sicily, Europe .....	38 30 N	15 35 E
Mexico, North America .....	19 26 N	100 6 W
Milan, Italy, Europe ...	45 28 N	9 12 E
Minorca, Island, Port Mahon } Mediterranean	39 50 N	3 48 E
Mittan, Courland, Europe .....	56 25 N	25 0 E
Modena, Italy, Europe .....	44 34 N	11 12 E
Mons, France, Europe .....	50 27 N	3 57 E
Montpelier, France, Europe .....	43 36 N	3 52 E
Moscow, capital of Muscovy, Europe ..	55 46 N	37 33 E

## N

Namur, France, Europe .....	59 29 N	4 45 E
Nancy, France, Europe .....	48 42 N	6 10 E
Nankin, or Nanquin, China, Asia.....	32 4 N	118 47 E
Nantz, France, Europe .....	47 13 N	1 33 W
Naples, Italy, Europe.....	40 50 N	14 17 E
Nice, France, Europe .....	43 42 N	7 16 E
Norfolk Island, Pacific Ocean, Asia....	29 2 N	168 10 E
Nuremberg, Germany, Europe.....	49 27 N	11 4 E

## O

Oleron Isle, France, Europe.....	46 3 N	1 25 W
Omers (St.) France, Europe.....	50 45 N	2 15 E
Oporto, Portugal, Europe .....	41 10 N	8 22 W
Oran, Barbary, Africa .....	56 30 N	0 5 E
Orleans, New, North America.....	29 58 N	89 59 W
Ortegal, Cape, Spain, Europe .....	43 46 N	7 39 W
Osnaburgh, Westphalia, Germany ....	52 10 N	8 20 E
Ostend, France, Europe.....	51 14 N	2 56 E
Otaheite, Island, Oaitiyea Bay.....	17 45 S	149 14 W

## P

Padua, Italy, Europe .....	45 24 N	11 52 E
Palermo, Sicily, Europe.....	38 30 N	13 38 E
Panama, South America.....	8 48 N	80 21 W
Paris, France, Europe.....	48 50 N	2 20 E
Pekin, China, Asia .....	39 54 N	16 27 E

	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
Pelew Islands .....	5 9 N	130 36 E
Petersburgh, Russia, Europe.....	59 56 N	30 19 E
Philadelphia, North America .....	39 57 N	75 13 W
Pisa, Tuscany, Italy, Europe.....	43 43 N	10 23 E
Placentia, Italy, Europe.....	44 50 N	10 15 E
Plymouth, England, Europe .....	50 21 N	4 7 W
Pondicherry, India, Asia .....	11 42 N	79 53 E
Porto Bello, South America .....	9 33 N	79 50 W
Port Royal, Jamaica, West Indies ....	18 0 N	76 45 W
Portsmouth Town, England, Europe ..	50 47 N	1 6 W
Prague, Bohemia, Germany, Europe ..	50 6 N	14 24 E
Presburgh, Hungary .....	48 20 N	17 35 W
<b>Q</b>		
Quebec, Canada, North America.....	46 47 N	71 10 W
Quito, Peru, South America .....	0 13 S	77 55 W
<b>R</b>		
Ratisbon, Bavaria, Germany.....	48 56 N	12 0 E
Ravenna, Italy.....	44 25 N	12 25 E
Rennes, France, Europe.....	48 7 N	1 42 W
Rheims, France, Europe.....	49 15 N	4 2 E
Rhodes, Island, Archipelago, Europe..	35 27 N	28 45 E
Riga, Livonia .....	56 55 N	24 0 E
Rochelle, France, Europe .....	46 9 N	1 10 W
Rochford, France, Europe.....	45 56 N	0 15 W
Rome, Italy, Europe .....	41 54 N	12 29 E
Rotterdam, Holland, Europe.....	51 56 N	4 29 E
Rouen, or Roan, France, Europe.....	49 26 N	1 2 W
<b>S</b>		
Salee, Africa.....	22 25 N	7 55 E
Scilly Isles, Light-house, } England, Europe .....	49 56 N	6 46 W
Senegal, Africa.....	15 53 N	16 31 W
Seville, Andalusia, Spain .....	37 15 N	6 10 W
Siam, East Indies, Asia .....	14 21 N	100 50 E
Sienna, Tuscany, Italy.....	43 12 N	11 31 E
Sleswick, Denmark .....	55 57 N	10 35 E
Smyrna, Natolia, Asia.....	38 28 N	27 7 E
Soissons, France, Europe .....	49 23 N	3 19 E
Spoletto, Italy .....	32 28 N	13 33 E
Stockholm, Sweden, Europe.....	59 21 N	18 4 E
Strasburg, France, Europe.....	48 35 N	7 45 E
Stromness, Iceland, Europe .....	65 39 N	24 29 W
Surat, India, Asia.....	21 10 N	72 22 E
Syracuse, Sicily.....	36 58 N	15 0 E
<b>T</b>		
Tangier, Barbary, Africa .....	35 45 N	6 0 W
Teneriffe (Peak of), Canaries, Africa..	28 17 N	16 40 W
Tetuan, Fez, Africa .....	35 40 N	5 18 W

	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
Tholouse, or Tolouse, France .....	43 15 N	1 40 E
Thorn, Poland .....	52 56 N	19 — E
Timor Island, Indian Ocean, Asia ....	10 23 S	123 59 E
Toledo, Spain, Europe .....	39 50 N	3 20 W
Toulon, France, Europe.....	43 7 N	5 55 E
Tournay, France, Europe .....	50 35 N	3 23 E
Treves, or Triers, Lower Rhine, France	49 30 N	6 42 E
Tripoli, Barbary, Africa .....	32 54 N	13 5 E
Tunis, Barbary, Africa .....	36 47 N	10 — E
Turin, Piedmont, Italy, Europe .....	45 4 N	7 40 E

## V

Valentia, Spain, Europe .....	39 15 N	0 11 E
Vendosme, France, Europe .....	47 45 N	1 1 E
Venice, Italy, Europe.....	45 26 N	12 23 E
Vera Cruz, Mexico, America .....	19 10 N	96 — W
Verd, Cape, Africa .....	14 44 N	17 31 W
Verdun, France, Europe .....	49 9 N	5 23 E
Verona, Italy, Europe.....	45 26 N	11 18 E
Versailles, France, Europe .....	48 48 N	2 7 E
Vienna, Austria, Europe .....	48 12 N	16 16 E
Vienne, France, Europe.....	45 26 N	6 42 E
Vigo, Spain, Europe .....	42 14 N	8 28 W
Vincent, Cape St., Spain, Europe ....	37 3 N	8 59 W
Upsal, Sweden, Europe .....	59 52 N	17 39 E
Ushant, France, Europe .....	48 28 N	5 5 W
Utrecht, Holland, Europe.....	52 7 N	4 55 E

## W

Warsaw, Europe .....	52 14 N	21 1 E
Wesel, Westphalia, Germany .....	51 32 N	6 30 E
Wilna, Prussia, Europe.....	54 41 N	25 27 E
Wittenburgh, Saxony, Germany .....	51 53 N	12 44 E
Wormes, Germany .....	49 38 N	8 0 E

## Y

York, England, Europe .....	53 59 N	1 7 W
York (New), North America .....	40 40 N	74 11 W
Yvica Island, Mediterranean .....	33 40 N	1 5 E

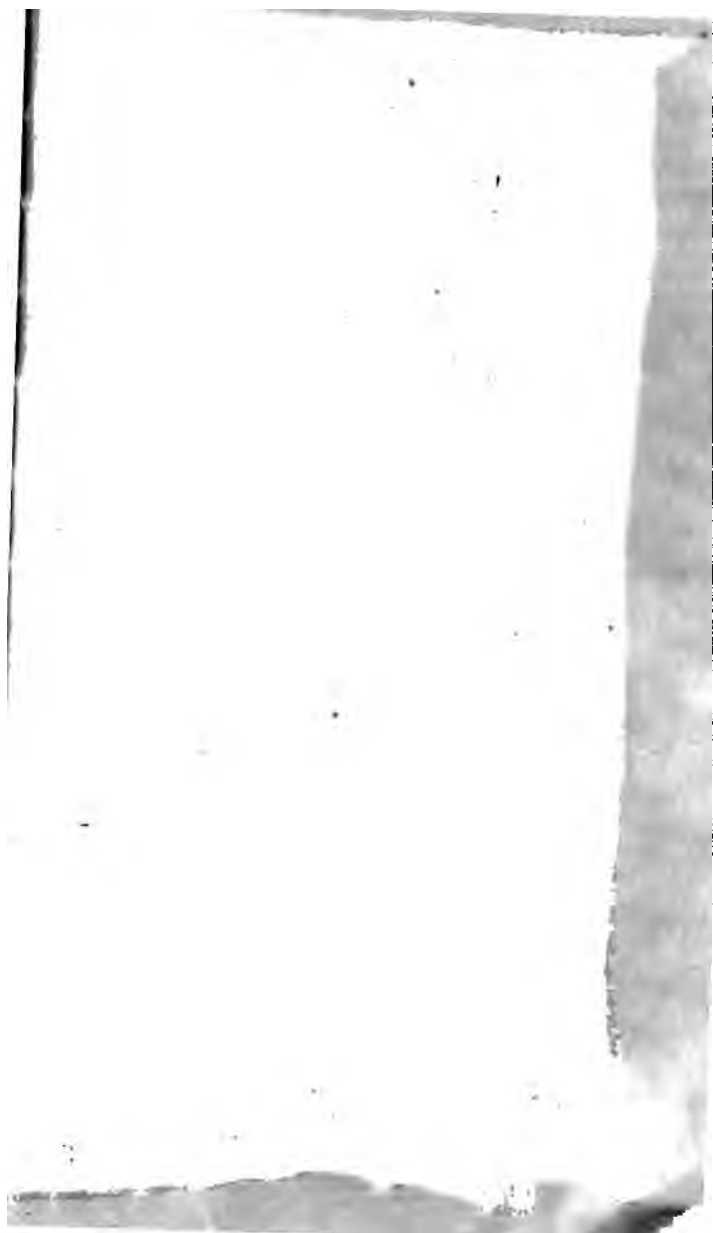
## Z

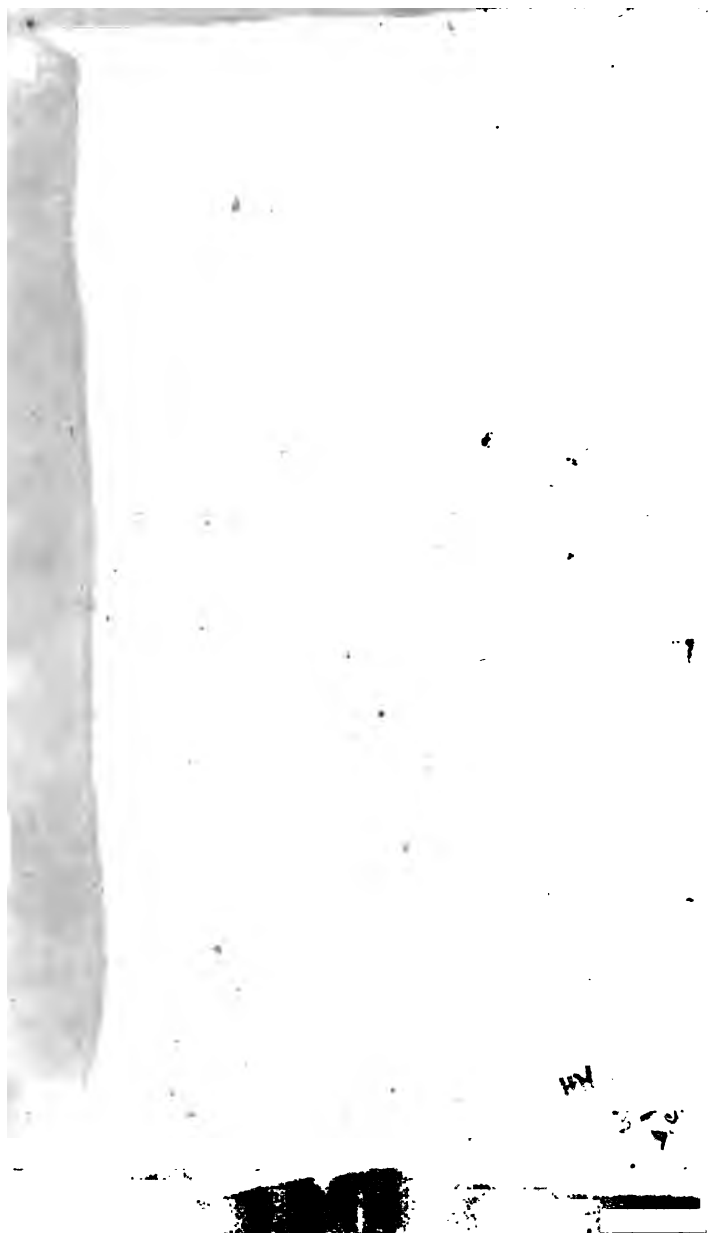
Zaara, Dalmatia, Turkey .....	44 0 N	13 55 E
Zell, Lunenburgh, Germany.....	52 30 N	10 21 E
Zurich, Switzerland, Germany .....	47 15 N	18 15 E
Zutphen, Guelderland, Holland .....	52 4 N	9 1 E

THE END.



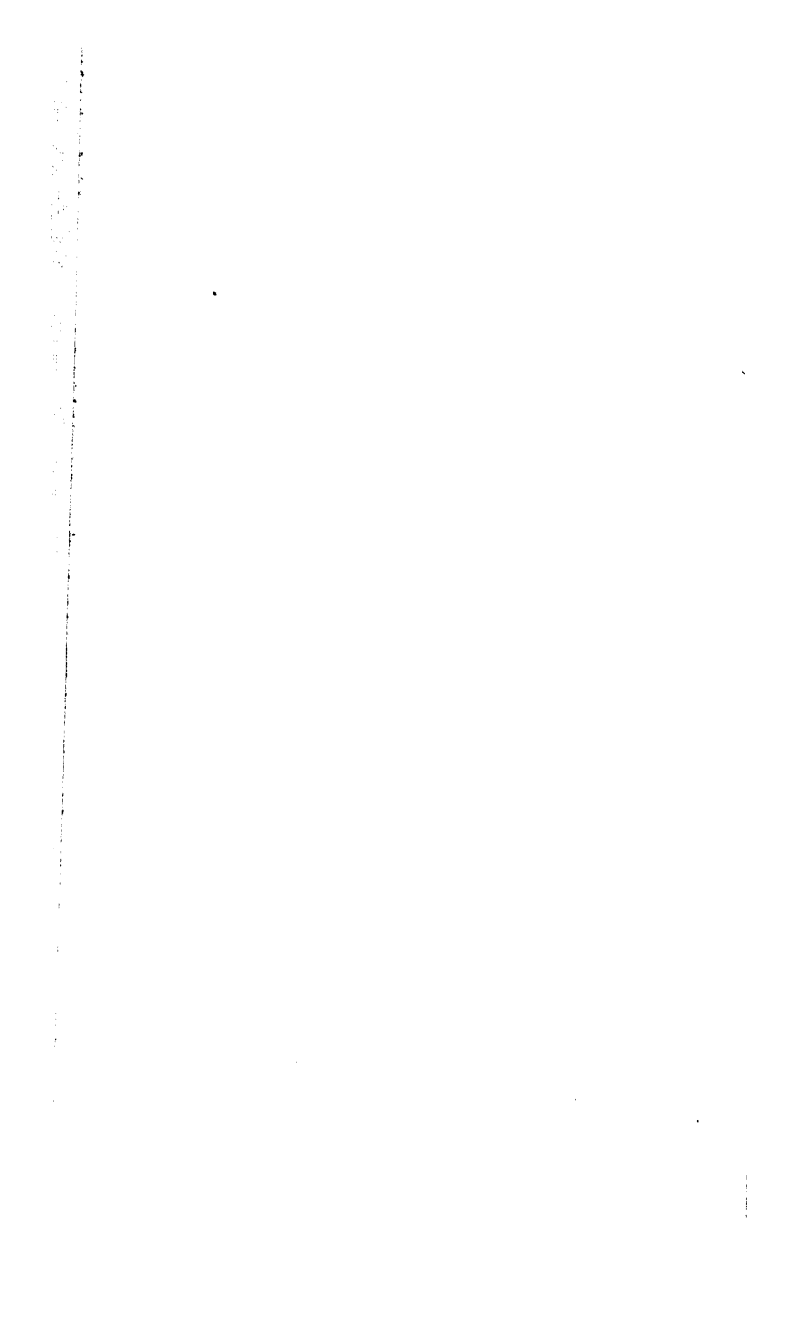


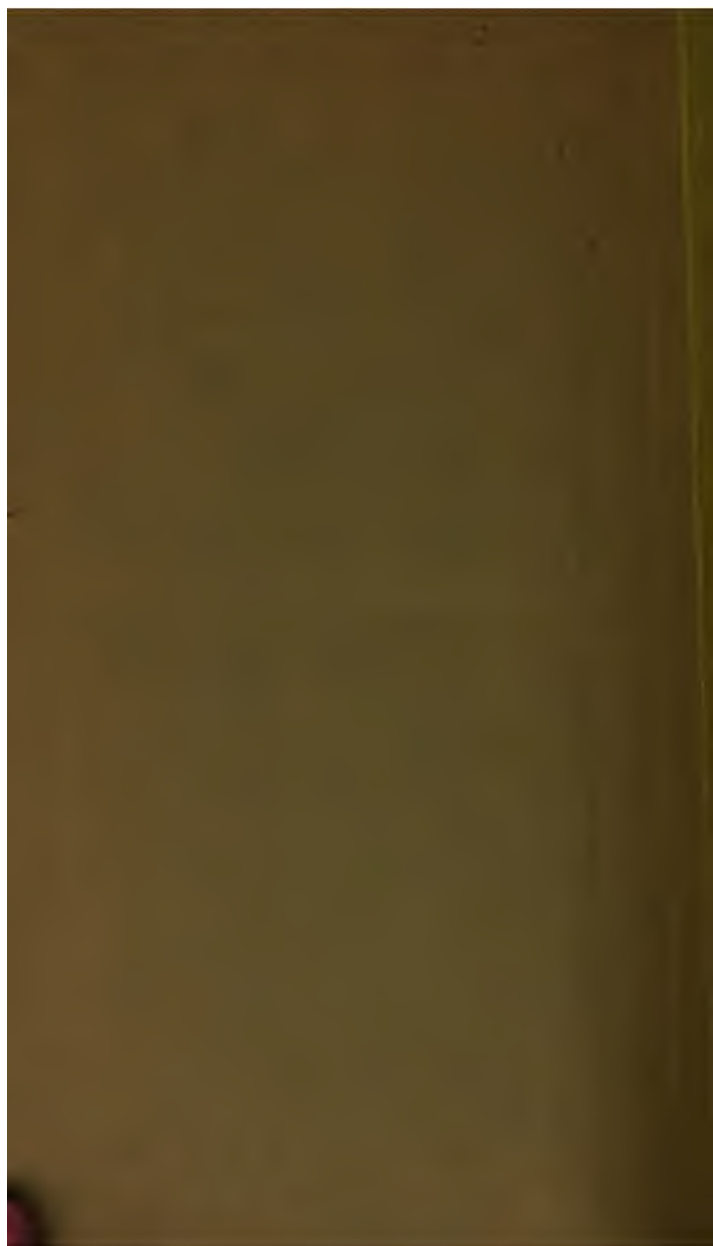












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